DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR FOREIGN MINISTER GROMYKO

Arrival 23 Dec

AU231647 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] At the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, arrived on a friendly visit to our country.

At Sofia Airport Andrey Gromyko was welcomed cordially by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Dimitur Stanishev, Milko Balev, and by Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to Moscow, as well as by Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador in Sofia, and members of the Soviet Embassy.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU232127 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received today Mr Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere they discussed matters pertaining to the further development of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation. High assessment was made of the present level of relations between Bulgaria and the USSR. These relations are resting on the steady implementation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They feature deep mutual respect and absolute trust, and an all-round getting closer together of the two countries and the two peoples.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Andrey Gromyko informed each other about the topical tasks being solved by the two fraternal parties in the preparations for the 12th BCP and the 26th CPSU Congresses, which will fix the strategy and tactics of the struggle at the new stage of the construction of developed socialism in Bulgaria and the construction of communism in the USSR.

The exchange of views on topical matters of the international politics confirmed the absolute identity of the stands of the BCP and the CPSU, of Bulgaria and the USSR. Their determination to fight actively for consolidating the unity and solidarity of the socialist community, to cooperate all-roundedly with each other for deepening the interaction of the socialist forces and of national liberation, to coordinate their actions in the struggle for peace and social progress, has been affirmed. The dedication of Bulgaria and the USSR has also been affirmed to oppose the perilous course of imperialism and hegemony in the aggravated international situation through the actions of the imperialist forces. This policy is aimed at healing the international climate and at consolidating detente, against the threat of a world war, for curbing the arms competition and for disarmament.

Mr Todor Zhivkov made a high assessment of the consistent peace-loving policy of the USSR, of the great personal contribution of Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to preserving and consolidating the global peace. He emphasized the full backing Bulgaria extended to Mr Leonid Brezhnev's proposal for ensuring the peace and security of the Persian Gulf area.

After the talks with Mr Todor Zhivkov, Mr Andrey Gromyko also met members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretaries of the CC of the BCP.

Zhivkov Award Ceremony Speech

AU232117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text of speech delivered by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, at ceremony awarding the Dimitrov prize to USSR Foreign Affairs Minister Andrey Gromyko at the Boyana Residence on 23 December--recorded]

[Text] A short while ago a ceremony took place at the Boyana Residence in a festive atmosphere during which Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, presented the certificate and badge of the international Dimitrov Prize to Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The State Council awards this high prize to Andrey Gromyko for his sociopolitical, scholarly and creative work in support of peace, democracy and social progress.

During the presentation of the award Comrade Todor Zhivkov delivered the following address:

[Begin Zhivkov recording] Esteemed Comrade Gromyko, comrades, It is with great joy and satisfaction, that I fulfill the assignment of the BCP Central Committee and of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in presenting to you, dearest Andrey Andreyvich, the Dimitrov Prize for peace, democracy and social progress.

The cause and name of Georgi Dimitrov have become a bright symbol of communist inspiration and devotion, of uncompromising revolutionary spirit, of the loftiest patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The cause and name of Georgi Dimitrov are a brilliant symbol of the working people's struggle for national and social freedom and peace, not only for communists, but for all people of good will. Symbolic of the cohesion of all forces of democracy and their irrevocable duty is their effort to rescue mankind from destruction, from death and from decline, to work for its constant upsurge.

Esteemed Comrade Gromyko, your award of the Dimitrov Prize of peace, democracy and social progress is also an expression of the sincere recognition of our party, of our party and state leadership and of the Bulgarian people for your great contribution to the unrelenting implementation of the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU Central Committee and of the Soviet state. It is recognition of your long fruitful activities to consolidate the cohesion and unity of action of the socialist community countries, a recognition of your contribution to alleviating international tension, to lasting peace and security and social progress. At the same time the Dimitrov Prize also symbolizes our ardent gratitude for your great shape in developing Bulgarian-Soviet friendship, in intensifying comprehensive cooperation and drawing closer together our two Marxist-Leninist parties, our countries and peoples.

The present international situation, which is complicated owing to the fault of reaction and imperialism, demands more than ever from us to consolidate the unity of the socialist community countries, of all peace-loving and democratic forces in the world, to consolidate the struggle for detente and understanding in defending peace and life.

In this noble struggle, the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and all fraternal socialist countries continually present new initiatives and proposals of a constructive character. The only goal of such initiatives is to safeguard the peaceful future of the planet and to guarantee the constant social progress of mankind. I have already had the opportunity of declaring at the recent World Parliament of Peoples for Peace, held in our capital, that today the struggle for peace demands moral values and responsibilities which characterize a society, its ideals, its policy and also its leaders.

Your longstanding activities, dear Andrey Andreyevich, are devoted to peace and understanding. It is the activity of one of the most outstanding representatives of the Leninist foreign policy. It is the work of one of the closest fellow-workers of the great peacemaker of our time--Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. This work is organically linked and inseparable from the humanitarian essence of our communist ideas, of our socialist society.

That is precisely why the Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian people, my comrades and I personally are rejoicing at the fact that after having been presented the fully deserved Georgi Dimitrov Order, I can now present to you the Dimitrov Prize for peace, democracy and socdial progress, which the State Council of the Peoples of Bulgaria justifiably awards to you.

I would like to stress once again that, loyal to their democratic policy, the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with the CPSU, together with the USSR, together with the other parties and peoples of our socialist family, together with the international communist and workers movement, together with all progressive and democratic forces, is contributing and will continue to contribute to the cause of peace and detente, to mutual understanding and cooperation throughout the world and in the area in which we live.

In presenting this great award to you, dear Comrade Gromyko, I wish you with all my heart good health, happiness and success for the sake of peace, to the benefit of the Soviet people and to the further flourishing of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship! Congratulations. [end Zhivkov recording]

The award ceremony was attended by the following officials: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov.

Among those also present at the ceremeony were the ambassadors of the two countries--Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev.

BCP Official Dinner

AU232155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo gave a dinner at the Boyana Residence tonight in honor of Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The dinner, which proceeded in an exceptionally cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; by deputy chairmen of the State Council and Council of Ministers; by members of the government, and by the ambassadors of the two countries--Dimitur Zhulev and Nikita Tolubeyev.

Presents Order to Todorov

AU241033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Summary from poor reception] "Andrey Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet minister of foreign affairs, who is paying a friendly visit to Bulgaria today ceremoniously presented at the Soviet Embassy in Sofia the October Revolution Order to Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Trustyu Trichkov, [name indistinct], Dimitur Stanishev, [names indistinct], Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev, Nacho Papazov and other officials as well as the ambassadors of the two countries, Dimitur Zhulev and Nikolay Tolubeyev, attended the ceremony." Comrade Andrey Gromyko delivered a greetings speech in Russian, and Stanko Todorov expressed gratitude.

CEMA SECRETARY GENERAL FADEYEV ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU231357 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 23 Dec (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Coucil of Ministers, received Mr Nikolay Fadeyev, secretary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, today.

The meeting which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the CMEA Executive Committee deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Views were exchanged on the preparations for the 35th sitting of the CMEA session to be held in Sofia by the middle of next year.

The common conviction was expressed that the present stage of the socio-economic development of the CMEA member-countries, as well as the contemporary international situation, are objectively demanding the further deepening of the socialist economic integration, continuous updating and improvement of its forms.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON KOSYGIN'S DEATH

AU211940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 21 Dec 80

["Text" of condolence message by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the C uncil of Ministers, to Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the USSR Supreme Council Presidium, and Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the death of Aleksey Kosygin]

[Text] Dear comrades, with a feeling of the deepest sorrow we learned about the death of Aleksey Kosygin, a noted figure of the CPSU and Soviet State, CPSU Central Committee member and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A loyal son of the CPSU and the Soviet people, and a remarkable organizer and leader, Aleksey Kosygin gave his entire life, energy and great experience to the party cause, to the country's progress along the road of socialism and communism and to implementing the country's foreign policy.

The Bulgarian people bow their heads to the bright memory of the man and communist Aleksey Kosygin, a noted figure of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR.

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, we express to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Council and the Council of Ministers and all Soviet people our most sincere condolences on this great loss. Please convey our deepest sentiments to Aleksey Kosygin's relatives.

BCP CC CONGRATULATES MPLA ON FIRST PARTY CONGRESS

AU222137 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Dec 80 pp 1-5

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following greetings telegram to the First extraordinary Congress of the [MPLA Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]. The BCP Central Committee most sincerely greets the delegates to the First extraordinary Congress of the MPLA--the Angolan working people's militant vanguard--and wishes them successful work.

To the Bulgarian communists, this is a pleasant opportunity to express once again our unchanging solidarity with the struggle waged by the fraternal people of Angola under MPLA leadership, against imperialism and reaction, for the implementation of a broad program of revolutionary changes, aimed at building a society free of exploitation of man by man in the People's Republic of Angola, and aimed at further consolidating the anti-imperialist unity of the African Continent and the success of the national-liberation struggle in Africa.

Your congress is taking place during a period of serious aggravation of the international situation. The aggressive imperialist and hegemonist circles are intensifying their attempts to undermine the process of detente in international relations, and thus to stop the socio-economic progress of peoples, and to threaten the independence and revolutionary achievements of the newly liberated states which are proceeding along the path of thorough progressive social and economic change.

Communists and all working people in Bulgaria are profoundly convinced that the decisions which the First extraordinary MPLA Congress will adopt will contribute to further consolidating the MPLA ranks. These decisions will contribute to the consolidation of this party's leading role in the struggle for socioeconomic innovation of Angolan society, to the upsurge of productive forces and to the creation of the prerequisites for building socialism in the People's Republic of Angola. Under the present, extremely complicated international circumstances, we are convinced that these decisions will be an important, new contribution to developing the country's political and economic independence, as well as to strengthening the international positions of the People's Republic of Angola and to its future active participation with all progressive forces in the world in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and other reactionary forces, and for the ideals of peace, democracy, and socialism in the world.

The BCP will also continue in the future to implement an unrelenting line of comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Angolan relations on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed, and on a policy of further intensifying close relations with the MPLA in the interest of the peoples of Bulgaria and Angola, in the interest of consolidating the unity of the worldwide revolutionary movement, in the interest of the cause of peace and international security, and in the interest of national independence and socialism. Long live the MPLA! May the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the BCP and the MPLA strengthen and develop on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

ZHIVKOV PRESENTS AWARD TO TODOROV ON BIRTHDAY

AU172035 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Summary from poor reception] "Tonight Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, presented the Golden Star of the Hero of Socialist Labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order to Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman." He was given the award by the State Council for his active participation in the struggle against racism and capitalism as well as in building socialism, and also on the occasion of his 60th birthday. At the ceremony Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov delivered speeches which were listened to attentively and were applauded. In his speech Comrade Todor Zhivkov said: This high award is an expression of the recognition which all of us, the entire party and all Bulgarians, attribute to you, Dear Stanko, for your selfless participation in the struggle to liberate our motherland from the monarchist-fascist occupation and for your selfless contribution to building socialism and a developed socialist society. In your personality we greet one of the eminent party, state and public figures of our country. In the prime of your life you linked your destiny with the revolutionary struggle of the BCP and the Bulgarian people against capitalism and fascism.

Comrade Stanko Todorov expressed gratitude for the award. "Comrade Stanko Todorov was cordially congratulated by Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, Dorbi Dzhurov, Ivan Mikhaylov, Lyudmila Zhivkova, Ognyan Doynov, Peko Takov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Todor Bozhinov, Tsola Dragoycheva, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Drazha Vulcheva, Krustyu Trichkov, Todor Stoychev, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Milko Balev, Vladimir Bonev and Nacho Papazov."

KANIA PZPR CONGRESS COMMISSION SPEECH REPORTED

LD221300 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Dec (CETEKA)--"We all know what expectations are linked to the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party not only as regards the party, but also the whole working class and society, the party's first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, told Sunday's [as received] session of the congress commission, and added that the line of socialist restoration will be strengthened.

The first weeks after the seventh meeting of the party's Central Committee have testified to increased activity and awareness of duties, and great understanding of the consequences ensuing from threatening of the socialist restoration of life. This is an extraordinarily important feature in the changes taking place in the whole of the party.

However, there are some hostile acts which do not serve stabilization in the country, but are directed against the fundamental interests of socialist Poland. The situation in the country constantly draws international interest. Attempts are made at artificial creation of a tense and explosive atmosphere around Poland and at use of events in Poland for objectives at variance not only with its interests, but also with the interests of detente and wor. . peace. The process of socialist restoration must serve the interests of socialism in Poland as well as its firm bonds of friendship, cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist states, Stanislaw Kania said.

Speaking about the recent wave of Western statements and commentaries sharply contrasting with official declarations on non-interference in the internal affairs of Poland, Stanislaw Kania said that speculations in the information media have been joined by NATO leading circles and other political centres in the West. The campaign of absurd slander about Poland being threatened by its allies continues. Slander of this type was contained also in the communique on the recent session of the Atlantic Council. Statements by NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns are of particularly provocative and cold war character. We resolutely protest against such activity.

The current political propaganda campaign of the West does not help normalize life in Poland. It is a highly irresponsible game which not only complicates the stabilization of the situation in the country, but also complicates East-West relations, harms the process of detente in Europe and raises international tension.

"We shall never agree that the present events in our country or anything concerning socialist Poland and its bonds of alliance should be used by anybody for [word indistinct] at variance with the interests and efforts of our nation and state and international security," Stanislaw Kania said.

Roth on Speech

LD221150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0600 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Viliam Roth commentary]

[Excerpt] Although with the approaching end of the year diplomatic activity in the sphere of international relations is diminishing, this cannot be said about events in individual countries, where the end of the year usually brings a mobilization of forces and consciousness of making a social-political balance for programming the future.

This thought came to us in connection with the latest events in Poland, when during last night we were receiving via press agencies the speech of Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at the first session of the commission which will, through working groups, be preparing the documents for the already convened ninth party congress.

Comrade Kania recalled that the Polish public and the friends of Poland rightly expect the congress to answer the question of how to overcome the problems of the deep economic and social crisis. He also spoke more extensively about the international circumstances of the socialist restoration process in Poland. He condemned, with full justification, the hysterical campaign of absurd slandering of the Polish reality, which includes, apart from the Western propaganda, the leading circles of NATO and other political centers in the West. The highest representative of the PZPR with the full weight of his authority called this a highly irresponsible game which not only makes the stabilization of the Polish internal situation more difficult but also leads to the exacerbation of relations between the East and West, and to an intensification of international tension.

HUSAK MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD221416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and the president of the republic, received Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. In a friendly and cordial discussion they evaluated some issues of mutual cooperation between the fraternal countries and parties.

CHNOUPEK, GENSCHER TOASTS AT DINNER REPORTED

LD190232 Prague CTK in English 2016 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 18 Dec (CTK)--Czechoslovakia is striving for detente to become the decisive and only tendency in international relations, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek said here Thursday night at a dinner he was giving for his guest, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was convinced that the West German foreign minister's visit will become an important contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations and further stabilization of detente.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher voiced his satisfaction with the course of his talks in Prague. He stressed that the Federal Republic of Germany is determined to continue the policy of peace and cooperation in Europe and the world. This road, started in Helsinki in 1975, is current and should be continued. Unexploited possibilities still exist for states having different social systems.

The West German minister also appreciated the intensification of relations between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere.

DPA Report

LD182130 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 18 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Genscher in Prague today recalled the command of strict nonintervention and respect for the sovereignty of all states enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act.

At the end of the first day of his visit to Czechoslovakia Genscher said at a dinner that the Federal Republic consistently observes these provisions and expects the same of other states.

Respect for sovereignty and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states is an "indispensable requirement for a system of security and cooperation, of equality of rights and partnership in Europe". Bonn is firmly determined, Genscher emphasized, to continue its policy of safeguarding peace and cooperation "unswervingly and consistently." "No polemics and no agitat[illegible] will deter us from our course," Genscher stressed. Especially in the present critical situation it is important "that we here in Europe contribute by responsible behavior toward tensions being lowered and not aggravated."

Genscher's Czechoslovak opposite number, Bohuslav Chnoupek, replied that the Czechoslovak side was in agreement with the German one that there can be "no alternative to the process of detente." Especially at this juncture it is important that the East-West dialog be continued. Chnoupek criticized, however, that the Madrid CSCE follow-up conference on security and cooperation in Europe was being used as "a forum for interfering in the internal affairs of other sovereign states" and did not serve the cause of understanding. He affirmed his conviction that although the explosive situation "in old and new centers of tension" caused serious disquiet it could, in his view, "be resolved by peaceful political solutions with due regard for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity."

INDRA GREETS LAO PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

BK231016 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Dec (KPL)--Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, recently sent a message to Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Supreme Assembly, greeting the fifth founding anniversary of the LPDR.

"I highly appraise the achievements recorded by the Lao people, under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, in the tasks of constructing the basis of socialism, and heightening its position in the international arena.

"I am convinced that the relations between our two legislative bodies will contribute to enhancing and improving cooperation and fraternal relations between our two countries," the message stressed.

CHNOUPEK ADDRESS TO ASSEMBLY REPORTED

LD172124 Prague CTK in English 1724 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 17 Dec (CTK)--The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly gave its unanimous approval on Tuesday to several agreements between Czechoslovakia and another state after hearing exposes on the documents.

Federal Finance Minister Leopold Ler spoke about agreements between Czechoslovakia and Spain and Czechoslovakia and Cyprus on preventing dual taxation and income and property tax evasion, agreements of this type have become a usual complement to international agreements concerning trade, payments, transport, credits and technical aid, and economic cooperation. Czechoslovakia's agreements with Spain and Cyprus on taxation contribute to the promotion of economic cooperation with the two countries, he added.

Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek explained the customs convention on international transport of goods, based on the international road transport (TIR) carnet.

A most important provision is expansion of the convention to other types of transport provided that part of the route is on roads.

Minister Chnoupek also spoke about an agreement on legal aid in civil and penal cases and a consular agreement, both between Czechoslovakia and Greece. He stressed that political, economic as well as cultural relations between the two states have been expanding (?since) [word indistinct] and the documents now submitted to the Federal Assembly are a contribution in this respect.

Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an expose on a consular agreement between Czechoslovakia and Syria which helps create stability in their relations. Czechoslovakia and (?Syria) maintain intensive contacts at the level of parliaments, trade unions, youth and women's organizations, cooperatives and other organizations. Syria is an important economic partner of Czechoslovakia among the developing countries, and the consular agreement will be positively reflected in other spheres of Czechoslovak-Syrian cooperation, he said.

The 20th joint session of the House of the People and the House of Nations ended later on Tuesday.

SLOVAK AKTIV ON DRAFT PLANS, 'UNTAPPED' POTENTIAL

AU222156 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[Jozef Krsko and Jozef Supsak report: "Slovakia-Wide Aktiv on the Tasks of Economic Propaganda and Agitation; New Tasks Require New Approaches"]

[Excerpt] Nove Mesto nad Vahom--Yesterday, a party aktiv was held here on issues pertaining to the tasks of economic propaganda and agitation in the sphere of scientific-technical development, and on ensuring the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy After 1980." The aktiv was attended by lecturers of the CPSL Central Committee, regional and district committees, and by selected party aktivists.

L. Matejka, deputy minister and secretary of the government planned economic management committee, said in his opening report that issuing regulations was one thing, acquainting oneself with them another, and implementing them still another thing. What is decisive now is how the ranking personnel and workers collectives will succeed--under the leadership of party organizations--in projecting their abilities into practice when ensuring the national economic plan. Parts of the "Set of Measures" have already passed their first tests during the preparation of the 1981 plan.

Uncovering Reserves To Ensure Growth

The majority of draft plans coming from economic production units and enterprises fell short of the superior bodies' guidelines. The majority of enterprises asked for higher inputs than the detailing stipulated. If economic production units and enterprises implemented the plans they proposed, they would not even be able to generate such resources for remuneration as they had in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. For this reason the draft plans were returned for reworking. Had they been approved in the form proposed by enterprises, their funds for development would drop by up to 50 percent below the envisaged targets.

Many ranking personnel still have not realized that they must exert all their energy not on substantiating the new needs and investment, but on ensuring economic growth from the resources we have. Is this realistic? Research has revealed that our national economy contains so much untapped potential that--consistently uncovered and utilized--it would ensure the growing needs of one entire 5-year plan.

DAILY ON 'NATIONAL EGOTISM', 'INTERNATIONALISM'

AU220935 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Dec 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Sources of Internationalism"--capitalized words published in widespace]

[Text] Where does internationalism stem from? From page 9 of the manifesto of the Communist Party? Certainly, there the substance of the matter is formulated in a slogan on uniting the proletarians of all countries. However, from the viewpoint of the party's ideoeducational work, it must be seen that the principle of internationalism--this fundamental principle of the working people's class brotherhood--does not become part of the human personality only as the wording of a precept, but as a conviction. Internationalism lives in the people in the form of an emotional relationship--and not a formulation learned by heart. That is why we cannot be satisfied with a soulless repetition of precepts on internationalism; that is why we are concerned with having the human personality truly and firmly absorb internationalism.

In connection with internationalism, V. I. Lenin underscored--the importance of its sincerity. In his work "Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky," in the chapter "What Is Internationalism?" he stressed that it is typically petit bourgeois to think that forming slogans could change anything in this. He wrote: "The crux of the matter is to CHECK their sincerity, so that words concur with DEEDS, so that one is not satisfied with an idealist or charlatan PHRASE, but seeks the CLASS REALITY." V. I. Lenin always put the sincerity of the internationalist relationship first, and in his "Letter to American Workers" of 1918, he formulated the criterion of this relationship. "He who has not proved by DEEDS that he agrees to the greatest sacrifices of 'his' fatherland for the sole purpose of advancing the socialist revolution is no socialist...." As can be seen, the Leninist understanding of internationalism is far removed from all formal avowals of allegiance to slogans, from any compassionate or romantic attitude toward the battle waged by the workers class of other countries--it is an unambiguous and active principle, an instruction to be actively used, which demands "that the interests of the proletarian battle in one country be subordinated to the interests of the battle on a worldwide scale.... So that the people who are winning over the bourgeoisie are both capable and willing to make the greatest national sacrifices for overthrowing international capital."

In everyday ideoeducational work, we do not always realize the abysmal difference between the compassionate, romantic, one might even say petit bourgeois idea of internationalism (the recognition of the people's equal rights, but only as long as national egotism remains untouched)--and Leninist, militant internationalism. The agitator, propagandist or lecturer frequently concentrates--in the good effort to win over his listeners--on "attractive," pleasant, pleasing aspects of internationalism and willingly or unwillingly conceals or evades its militant substance; that is, that aspect which speaks of making sacrifices and of active assistance to revolutionary forces--that the human manifestation of internationalism is being free of self-interest and a willingness to renounce advantages whenever necessary to help others.

No wonder quite a number of lecturers resort to the easy way of explaining internationalism in their ideoeducational work. They have at their disposal a great number of facts and data on the assistance which our country received in the fight for socialism, thanks to the internationalist acts of our comrades. Crude oil, ore, raw materials, nuclear power stations, the advantages of our participation in CEMA, and a number of similar facts beg to be used by the lecturer. The assistance we received in the battles of the Slovak national uprising, our fatherland's liberation by the Soviet Army, the allies' fraternal assistance in 1968--these facts are frequently cited as examples of active, sacrificing internationalism. But these are facts about the internationalism of others.

What can a lecturer expect from this method? Does he perhaps expect his listeners to delve into their conscience and to say: This is the right example, I will follow it? Such ideoeducational work would mean simplifying matters and would go against the original intention. Getting people to acquire an internationalist conviction does not happen merely by showing them the internationalism of others, but--mainly and primarily--by showing them how they can express THEIR OWN active and sincere internationalism. By unilaterally pointing out the advantages internationalism brings us, we ultimately achieve the complete opposite of what we want to achieve. We convince people that internationalism is useful only insofar as it is advantageous for us. The consequence is exactly that kind of national egotism which V.I. Lenin used to speak against with such vehemence.

Due to its unilateral, and thus also untruthful nature, the consequence of this method is to deprive internationalism of its most substantial feature--a readiness to make sacrifices, the conviction that working and fighting in the interests of the revolutionary forces of another people is a correct and honorable matter, a political matter, and that it also characterizes the noble-minded and conscious individual. It enables him to rise not only above his personal interests, but also above national interests.

True, one cannot close one's eyes to the fact that it is far less popular to get up and face one's listeners with demands to adopt sacrificing attitudes, than to speak of advantages. But one must not confuse popularization of things with educating people. We do not popularize internationalism, we do not create 'publicity' for it; we WIN people over to internationalism, and this is a cardinal difference. A superficial and insufficiently responsible approach to internationalist upbringing harbors considerable dangers, because it teaches the people to acquiese to things, while being ignorant of their substance. A seeming agreement means insincerity; and insincerity is worse than disagreement, because in tense situations it insidiously surprises us. On the other hand, a superficial agreement disarms us, creating the notion that we are achieving good results in our internationalist upbringing, and thus it does not evoke the urgent need to intensify this immensely important aspect of ideoeducational activity.

The internationalist way of feeling, the internationalist conviction signifies not only a political attitude, but also a human value, a part of man's character and qualities. It is a mirror of man's noble-minded way of thinking and feeling. It testifies that an internationalist can see further than just his personal, group or even national interests. Only internationalism which stems from honest and honorable intentions contributes to the battle of the international workers class, toward the cause of socialism; and is the sincere relationship demanded by V.I. Lenin.

It was no coincidence that the classics of Marxism-Leninism made frequent use of the expression "regional egotism" as the opposite of internationalism. Egotism is the quality of an individual and stems from his attitude toward ownership. The richer the region, the stingier the people--that is what an old comrade recalled when talking about driving around the countryside on his bicycle during the first republic, when he used to agitate and distribute pamphlets. He used to classify the places he had to visit not according to how far he had to go, or where they were situated, but according to whether he would have to pass through a stingy or kindhearted region. From this viewpoint he had worked out an interesting map of all western Slovakia, and he had acquired a thousand-fold experiences, proving that a rich farmer would not even give him a drink of water for nothing, whereas a poor man would offer even the little he had. It seems that egotism is directly proportionate to the amount of accumulated riches. The emergence and existence of national egotism substantially originates in the very greediness and meanness that are the source of a rich farmer's stinginess. It comes from wealth--or an illusion of wealth--and from thick-headed narrow-mindedness, the nutritive soil of nationalism and chauvinism.

The years of building socialism have immensely multiplied our national wealth. The material prerequisites for the emergence of a national egotism thus actually exist; in other words, today we already have things we can be skinflints about. Let us not think that this fact is not influencing the feelings of certain people. The will to preserve the standard achieved and to multiply material riches is frequently manifested in a tendency to draw back into one's own shell, in a motion of one's self-sufficiency, and in distrust in the international division of labor. This is interesting also because all the facts are just the opposite. It is possible to continue maintaining or raising the achieved standard and improving material living conditions only by further developing international specialization and cooperation. Thus to a considerable extent, it is, the lack of--or a distorted--knowledge of facts that creates the elements of national egotism under conditions of multiplied wealth.

The need to develop our national wealth is also the source of our interest in healthy revolutionary forces of other countries marching in line [v jednom siku] with us, and in their being our firm and reliable allies in the identical and united socialist community. But for this we ourselves must, above all, be firm and reliable allies of these socialist forces and sincere and true internationalists, whose sincerity is proved by deeds; that is, not only by slogans, but by a deep conviction.

BEJDA ADDRESSES IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR IN PRAGUE

AU222123 Prague PRACE in Czech 19 Dec 80 p 1

[CTK report: "Central Seminar on the 10th Anniversary of the 'Lessons' Documents; on the Documents' Lasting Topicality"]

[Text] Prague--A central seminar on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of adopting the "Lessons Drawn From The Crisis Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and the "Resolution on the Topical Tasks of the Party Unity, Organized by the CPCZ Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation," was held in Prague yesterday. It was attended by lecturers of the CPCZ Central Committee and of regional party committees, representatives of the party theoretical institutions and pedagogues of regional political schools.

Vasil Bejda, head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation, spoke about the lasting validity and topicality of these historically significant documents, which played an extraordinarily important role in the process of consolidation after the 1968-69 crisis years. In returning to the "Lessons Drawn From the Crisis Development," he said, we are returning to 1968 as one of the numerous attempts of imperialism to turn the wheel of history. We see these events as one of the class encounters between capitalism and socialism, whose causes, course and outcome are the source of a lesson.

Comrade Vasil Bejda stated further that the "Lessons" affirmed, concrete facts, the inevitability of the party's leading role in society, which is a necessary prerequisite for the mobilization and cohesion of the forces of socialist revolution. Therefore the right-wing--in the years of crisis--above all attached the CPCZ and its leading role, which is the outcome of the proletariat's revolutionary struggle. The party could and can develop, consolidate and successfully fulfill its leading role only when it consistently abides by Marxist-Leninist theory. The period of crisis has become a warning testimony of where nonobservance of Leninism in the theory and practice of the party leads, the head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of Propaganda and Agitation said.

In his main report, he also paid great attention to the experience gained from creating a composite system of socialist ownership relations. He underscored that creating socialist production relations in all spheres of social production is a prerequisite also for a rapid, effective and comprehensively advantageous process of economic socialist integration of socialist states.

Therefore it is no wonder that the enemies of socialism are concentrating precisely on upsetting the economic base of socialism. In prying loose the central management, planning and effectiveness of socialist stimuli, they see the easiest path to infecting the thinking of socialist society with revisionist theories, oriented toward undermining the socialist ownership of means of production.

Comrade Vasil Bejda spoke further about the class content of socialist democracy and its strengthening. He concentrated in particular on the mission of ideological work, and stressed the need for an uncompromising struggle against bourgeois ideology and vestiges of the past. The CPCZ's experience shows, he said, that the party must incessantly direct and organize ideological work in close connection with the practical political struggle and its specific needs. When the party does not pay permanent attention to ideological activity, there is scope for ideological activity of the class enemy, who never stops trying to weaken the truthful teaching of scientific communism in the working masses, and to maintain and revive petit bourgeois anachronisms and views. The ability to paralyze the class enemy's attempts depends, above all, on the successes of practical results of the party policy, on a timely exposure and overcoming of weak spots and shortcomings.

New demands of the current stage of our society's development put extraordinary demands on the communist party, on its leading role, on loyalty to the principles from which its strength originates and on which its action capability rests. Precisely from this point of view, Comrade Vasil Bejda stressed, in the closing part of his speech, that we must ponder the entire 60 years of the CPCZ's development.

The seminar was later addressed by other workers of our ideological front, who spoke about the main lessons for the work of the party, the political system, the revolutionary trade union movement, the socialist youth union, the economy and other spheres of social life.

BRIEFS

POLISH MINISTER--Andrzej Jedynak, the Polish People's Republic's minister of heavy and agricultural machines industry, on Wednesday concluded his 3-day talks with CSSR minister of general engineering Pavol Bahyl on intensifying the two ministries' cooperation in the sphere of the tractor-manufacturing industry in the Seventh 5-Year Plan period. In the sourse of his stay in Czechoslovakia, the Polish guest also visited the Zetor Brno enterprise, where he acquainted himself with the production of Czechoslovak tractors. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

CUBAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--A 3-member Cuban delegation led by Alberto Herrera, head of the agricultural cooperatives department at the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Cuba, on Wednesday paid a visit to the Central Committee of the Cooperative Farmers' Union [SDR] in Prague. Pavel Jonas, chairman of the SDR Central Committee, acquainted the Cuban guests with the work results of individual united agricultural cooperatives, with the prospects of the united agricultural cooperatives' further development in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and with the SDR's activities. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 18 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

HOPS PRODUCTION--This year, hops in the CSSR were harvested from 11,520 hectares, of which 10,240 hectares were in the Czech lands. The harvest results to date show that dry hops production will amount to only 10,600 tons instead of the envisaged 13,500 tons. The production shortfall was caused by unfavorable weather. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

UNPRECEDENTED SCALE OF NATO EXERCISES NOTED

LD221528 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The NATO military have carried out this year unprecedented maneuver activities in order to align their armed forces intensively to the alliance's sharpened aggressive orientation. More than 750,000 soldiers have participated in various types of attack, carrying out air and sea landing operations.

The main scene of the war exercises was Europe. They ranged from the North Cape to the Bosphorus and also included all the oceans and American Continent. Of the approximately 80 major maneuvers 30 alone were devoted to the NATO exercise series "Autumn Forge," with its main center in the FRG. Units of the U.S. rapid deployment force took part for the first time. Some 17,000 American soliders were airlifted from their American positions to the Federal Republic. A further 17,000 troops of the rapid deployment force in the Nevada desert, California practiced various types of deployment to capture oil regions.

Baltic Activities Protested

LD221346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0742 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 20 Dec (ADN)--The naval forces of the Warsaw Pact states bordering the Baltic take their responsibility for safeguarding peace in this region seriously. This was stressed by Admiral Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of defense and chief of the People's Navy of the GDR, in an article published by NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on Saturday.

"It is part of the advantages of our socialist military alliance that the socialist navies in the Baltic region live up at all times to their joint political responsibility for the inviolability of territorial waters and the continental shelf, and collectively maintain a high degree of combat preparedness to repulse possible imperialist aggressions in this sea area," Admiral Ehm stressed. "This was confirmed by the 'Comradeship-in-Arms 80' maneuvers."

"The NATO states are speeding up the arms race laid down in the long-term program of May 1978 and are clearly stepping up their efforts for aggressive actions at sea which are contrary to the peaceful interests of the people. In this context great importance is attached to NATO's northern flank, and the Baltic is regarded as a strategically significant region whose domination is to make possible successful agresssive flanking operations against the socialist community of states. In the course of only 3 months in 1980 movements of 245 NATO warships and 490 planes took place off our GDR coast," the head of the People's Navy stated.

"In over 20 instances NATO warships and aircraft off the GDR coast in 1989 practiced using their artillery against sea and air targets or carried out target practice with bombs and unguided missiles. This development, endangering the peaceful life of peoples, close to socialist territorial waters, economic zones and harbor approaches highlights the increased responsibility of the socialist navies for protecting their socialist homelands and safeguarding peace."

REPORTAGE ON JOINT GDR-USSR COOPERATION COMMISSION

Meetings Begin

LD231458 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1123 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 22 Dec (ADN)--The 27th meeting of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation between the GDR and USSR began in Berlin on Monday. The government delegations are headed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

At the center of the meeting are important steps for deepening cooperation as fixed in the production specialization and cooperation program to 1990 and in the protocol on the coordination of the national economic plans for the period 1981 to 1985. In addition, the concluding of agreements in the heavy engineering, electrical engineering and electronics, as well as chemical and light industries are planned.

At the start of the meeting, Gerhard Schuerer paid tribute to Nikolay Tikhonov's work for many years as chairman of the Soviet part of the joint government commission. He asked the head of the Soviet Government delegation to the 27th meeting to convey cordial thanks to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers for the outstanding cooperation in the spirit of inviolable German-Soviet friendship. Schuerer also congratulated Leonid Kostandov on his appointment as deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet part of the joint government commission.

Stoph Receives Kostandov

LD232312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1730 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Dec (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday received deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the joint government commission, Leonid Kostandov, and also members of the Soviet Government delegation.

Leonid Kostandov conveyed friendly greetings from the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Tikhonov, which were cordially reciprocated.

During the meeting, which took place in full unanimity and agreement of views, Willi Stoph paid tribute to the stable basis and great prospects for the fraternal relations between the two parties, states and peoples. The implementation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 1975 has borne rich fruits.

The 13th meeting of the SED Central Committee again made it clear that the strengthening of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and USSR is developing in all spheres of social life, and is also proving itself in the economy, and in science and technology. The successful course of the 27th session of the government commission and the constructive talks in combines and institutes of the capital city Berlin, Dresden and other places are fresh proof of this.

The two sides held a broad exchange of views on present possibilities for further deepening economic, scientific and technological cooperation and for using to an increased degree the advantages of the socialist division of labor for increasing the efficiency and quality of production. The agreements reached at the 27th meeting and the accords concluded were described as an important contribution toward the further strengthening of the material and technological basis of the two countries, as well as toward the acceleration of scientific and technological progress.

The meeting was attended by members of the Soviet Government delegation: V. Shamshin, minister of communications: V. Listov, minister of the chemical industry; I. Pudkov, minister of food and light industry machinery and domestic appliances; Melnichenko, minister of the medical industry; A. Mayorets, minister of the electronics industry; P. Rychkov, head of the main administration for the microbiological industry; M. Biryukov, deputy chairman of Gosplan and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR Petr Abrasimov.

Those present from the GDR side were deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Gerhard Schuerer; Minister of Electrical Engineering/Electronics Otfried Steger; Minister of Transportation Otto Arndt; Minister of the Chemical Industry; Guenther Wyschofksy; Minister for the Construction of Machine Tools and Processing Machinery Rudi Georgi; and State Secretary in the State Planning Commission Karl Gruenheid.

Economic Agreements Signed

LD241006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1545 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Dec (ADN)--The 27th session of the Joint GDR-USSR Government Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Berlin today with the signing of significant documents serving the gradual rapprochement of the economies of the two countries. The protocol of the session was signed by the chairmen of the GDR section and the USSR section of the government commission, Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the GDR, and Leonid Kostandov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Those present at the signing ceremony included members and candidate members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag and Alfred Neumann as well as Werner Jarowinski and Guenther Kleiber. Petr Abrasimov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the GDR, was also present.

The results of the 27th session provide for concerted action in further major sectors especially in accelerating scientific and technical progress at the outset of the new 5-year plan. The objective is the speedy application of the attained results with the aim of intensifying the economies of both countries and to organize most efficient production. Long-term decisions have been made serving the implementation of the program to specialize and coordinate production up to 1990 and on the protocol for coordinating the economic plans for 1981-85.

Gerhard Schuerer gave a reception after the signing of the documents.

In a subsequent press interview Gerhard Schuerer and Leonid Kostandov paid tribute to the outcome of the session as a significant step in raising production, efficiency and quality in important sectors for the good of both sides. Agreements in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and in the optical engineering industry has now laid down major trends in 35 branches for specialization and cooperation in science, technology and production, Gerhard Schuerer stressed. The volume of the agreements signed today amounts to M20 billion.

Leonid Kostandov pointed to the significance of the increasingly closer cooperation with the GDR and its positive effect on the impending 11th 5-Year Plan of the USSR. As a special interesting example of German-Soviet cooperation he singled out the joint reconstruction of the Sachsenwerk Dresden electrical engineering plant which will enable this major plant to double its production and labor productivity by 1985. The Soviet Union will draw benefit from the fact that in future it will be able to receive greater quantities of certain types of electrical engines from the GDR.

Kostandov Interview

DW240846 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1646 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Dieter Jost interview with Leonid Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin after the meeting of the mixed GDR-USSR commission--recorded in Russian fading into German translation]

[Text] [Question] The first question goes to Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. This was the first time that you headed the Soviet delegation to these deliberations. Perhaps you would like to say something about the course and the results of this meeting.

[Answer] We discussed what has been done to date, and we dealt with a (?broad) program of cooperation for the next plan year. What is probably most important is the fact that we already had a good concrete basis.

Also a great deal of large-scale research and development work has been done. Now (?this) is contained in the new agreements. The practical results are the mutual deliveries of equipment and machines.

We also had an opportunity to take a look at the work results in the Sachsenwerk enterprise. The reports we received from the managers there were wonderful. The technical reorganization of this enterprise will increase output of up to three times the present level, and labor productivity will be twice as high.

A total of 18 documents was signed, and each individual document, each agreement constitutes a genuine event in the lives of the collectives of the plants in the Soviet Union and the enterprises of the GDR. And these results will be put into effect in the (?11th) 5-year plan period, and I think this will play a considerable role in the preparations for the main direction of the GDR's development in the next 5-year plan period.

Schuerer Interview

DW240952 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1649 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Interview by unidentified reporter with Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in East Berlin--recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] we in our country?

[Answer] You know that the program on specialization and cooperation between the USSR and the GDR was signed on the occasion of the GDR 30th anniversary in the presence of Erich Honecker and Leonid Breznhev, signed by Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov and me. On the basis of this agreement some branch agreements on specialization and cooperation have been worked out which are valid up to 1985 and beyond it--to the year 1990.

Today we signed the last three of these agreements; some 32 have been signed already. Through these specialization agreements we will increase production, productivity and quality of the products. We will increase the exchange of goods. I can tell you that the agreements signed today, I mean all of them signed by the ministers, amount to a trade volume of R4 billion, that is about M20 billion in accounting units, between the GDR and the USSR up to 1985. The agreements we signed are enormous. They required quite a bit of preparatory time, and within a short time [words indistinct] has been achieved.

These agreements are the basis of cooperation between many plants in the German Democratic Republic as well as in the Soviet Union. I may tell you, for example, that the electric motors are so big that they would not fit into this room. These engines are very powerful, but simultaneously we pursue the aim of economizing on material. [words indistinct] discussed the number of items in the series we are putting out. As regards such motors, a normal series would be three, five or eight. That would be quite a bit by international standards. The series is being increased with the help of specialization and cooperation. We [word indistinct] the parts and sometimes achieve in this way a run of 600 to 700 parts which are built into certain series of motors. All this improves work productivity and naturally also the (?value) and efficiency of the motor.

I would like to mention a second example: Among the agreements signed is [words indistinct] an agreement on [word indistinct] voltage electronics. That is high voltage technology electronics, if I may say so. We obtain that [word indistinct] particularly from the USSR. Due to the scientific-technical development of Soviet institutes, of Soviet industries. It is a most important supply product for us which increases the technical level of our products, making us more efficient with regard to exports as well as with regard to [words indistinct] our investment.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, SOVIET TROOPS PLAN PROJECTS

AU191257 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Dec 80 p 2

[ADN report: "Meetings With Soviet Soldiers Planned"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The secretariat of the Center Executive of the German Friendship Society and the Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSSD) agreed on Tuesday on joint projects for 1981.

Envisaged among other things are friendship society events in preparation for and evaluation of the 10th SED Congress and 26th CPSU Congress as well as lectures, film displays and friendship meetings.

After an animated exchange of experiences Kurt Thieme, general secretary of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Group, signed the concerted plans for measures in 1981.

BRAZILIAN CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES DELEGATION ON VISIT

Meeting With Stoph

LD201542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1833 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Dec (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received on Thursday a delegation of the Chamber of Deputies the National Congress of Brazil headed by its president, Flavio Marcillo. The delegation is on a visit to the GDR at the invitation of the People's Chamber.

In a friendly exchange of views, Willi Stoph stressed the GDR's consistent support for peace, disarmament and international detente, and briefed the guests on questions of the GDR's economic and social policy.

The two sides affirmed their identify of view concerning the safeguarding of world peace, the ending of the arms race and support for arms limitation as well as for the peaceful settlement of international conflicts. They expressed their satisfaction with the mutually beneficial development of bilateral relations and expressed their willingness to work for its further consolidation.

Sindermann Welcome

LD201536 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 18 Dec (ADN)--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, received on Thursday a delegation of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies headed by its president, Flavio Marcillo. Horst Sindermann briefed the guests on the work of the GDR's highest people's representation. In view of the present complicated international situation he advocated continuation of the dialogue between the legislators of all countries. This serves the maintenance and consolidation of peace.

Flavio Marcillo emphasized that the legislative relations between the GDR and Brazil are a good basis for the progress of bilateral relations. The visit by his delegation serves the continuation of the existing friendly relations between the two legislatures.

The Brazilian deputies arrived in Berlin on Thursday at the invitation of the People's Chamber Presidium. During their stay, the deputies will have talks with people's representatives and workers. The guests will visit cultural institutions and art treasures of the GDR in Dresden Bezirk.

Talks With Mueckenberger

LD201550 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1152 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 19 Dec (ADN)--A delegation of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies led by its president, Flavio Marcillo, acquainted itself on Friday with the work of the People's Chamber and its committees. In welcoming the guests, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium, said that the GDR legislators, together with the government, have a special interest in the continuation of the process of detente. The GDR requires peace and relations of equal rights and equal security with all states in order to implement the course of people's prosperity, full employment and dynamic growth.

Flavio Marcillo paid tribute to the People's Chamber commitment to the maintenance of peace, for his part he spoke about the work of the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies. The Brazilian legislators arrived on Thursday for a visit to the GDR, following an invitation by the People's Chamber Presidium. Before the meeting in the People's Chamber they paid homage to the victims of fascism and militarism at the Unter den Linden memorial.

AUTHORITIES ARREST 'AGENTS', FRG CITIZENS SENTENCED

Criminal Gang Agent

DW231107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1857 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] The GDR security organs caught agent Walter Schmidt of West Berlin red-handed at the GDR border crossing point of Hirschberg on 19 December and arrested him. As a member of a criminal gang he participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes and sought to forcibly escape from regular border control procedures. Investigative proceedings have been initiated and a warrant for his arrest issued. The passenger car used for committing the crime was confiscated.

The Berlin city court today sentenced FRG citizen Marion Stirnweiss to 5 year's detention for crimes subject to articles 105 and 132 of the penal code. In close cooperation with a criminal gang, defendant Stirnweiss participated in organizing subversive activities against the GDR. For the purpose of carrying out the crimes of teh gang she misused, repeatedly and as ordered, the generous entry regulations for the GDR capital, Berlin. Beyond that she prepared other criminal actions, violating the territories and legal orders of the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY.

Intelligence Service Agent

LD231652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 23 Dec (ADN)--GDR Security forces have arrested FRG citizen Alfred B. He was engaged in military espionage as an agent of an FRG intelligence service and was caught red-handed. Extensive evidence was also seized. Proceedings have been instigated and a warrant for his arrest issued.

'Agent' Sentenced

AU221424 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20-21 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--on 19 December the Potsdam Bezirk court sentenced FRG citizen Ulrich Kowitz to 5 years 6 months imprisonment for crimes committed under abuse of the transit agreement, in accordance with sections 105 and 213 of the Penal Code. Kowitz, who had a record of previous convictions, had actively participated in subversive actions against the GDR for the purpose of unlawfully acquiring money, under instructions of a criminal gang operating from FRG territory. Acting under orders, he posed as a transit traveler and illegally deviated from the transit route. The specially prepared car used for the crime, a Mercedes with the official registration MB-PA 84, was impounded.

KADAR ADDRESSES 24TH TRADE UNION CONGRESS SESSION

AU191515 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 14 Dec 80 pp 1-3

[Speech by MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar at the 13 December morning session of the 24th congress of the Hungarian trade unions: "Janos Kadar: The Trade Unions Are Fulfilling Indispensable Functions in Our Society"--NEPSZAVA headline]

[Text] Esteemed congress, dear comrades:

I greet the delegates, invited participants and foreign guests at the 24th congress of the Hungarian trade unions. I convey to you the greetings and good wishes of the Central Committee of our party, the MSZMP.

The Hungarian trade unions are extremely important institutions of our society; thus their congress is a domestic political event of outstanding significance.

I regard the written material submitted to the congress and the report of the National Trade Union Council [SZOT] as appropriate and agree with them. Entering into the congress' debate and its main issues, I would like to speak about our domestic political position, the phase of the building of an advanced socialist society facing us, the trade unions and the international situation.

The Marxist-Leninist revolutionary vanguard of the Hungarian worker class, the MSZMP, the leading force of our society, held its 12th congress, which dealt with every essential aspect of our life and passed important resolutions, in the spring of this year.

The congress has concluded that the domestic political situation, consistent with the requirements of socialist society, is stable in our country. So that our friends and enemies alike should know this, we can repeat it also today: The domestic political situation is firm and will remain so in the Hungarian People's Republic!

It is a resolution of fundamental importance of the congress that our party is continuing the main domestic and foreign policy line it has been pursuing for several decades, a line that has worked well in practice, and that our people are continuing to build an advanced socialist society. Our party's policy is open, shaped in close contact with the masses and speaks frankly about the issues, problems and difficulties that have to be resolved. The party regards the people as adults and discusses common problems with them accordingly. We must continue this practice, which we also call the party's working style, because what we have achieved in politics we owe to our correct principled communist policy and this openness. We will proceed together with the masses, asserting our proven policy of alliance also in the future.

As we have repeatedly stressed, our policy of alliance is a class policy; that is, joining together the working classes and strata, a worker-peasant alliance, gathering the masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals into a unity. Politically, this means an alliance of party members and nonparty people and cooperation among people of various world outlooks, including responsible, patriotic elements of the churches, their leaders and members alike, everyone who is prepared to work with us for our socialist objectives.

What we have inscribed on the banner of this policy of alliance is: Let all the creative forces of the nation unite if they want our people and country to progress on the path of socialist construction and find their future prosperity on this path! We regard as an equal ally everyone who professes this and acts accordingly.

We Must Concentrate All Our Strength on Consolidating Our Results

Everyone can do his share of joint work and is entitled to have his share of the results in production to the work accomplished. [paragraph continues]

This will continue to apply; we work in this spirit, relying on the great results attained by us in politics, the development of the people's economy, education and culture and the improvement of the standard of living.

Our party's congress highly values results and, examining the situation, has decided that we must now concentrate all our strength on preserving and consolidating the results we have attained. Thus, we will create prerequisites in every area for additional years of a dynamic development.

Our party's Central Committee and all members of our party believe we must appreciate the results we have attained, because they came about through the joint effort--under our party's political guidance--of the working people as a whole. We can rightly say that we have gone a long way, but we must not idealize our position in any area. We do not say that everything is perfect in our country already and there is nothing left to improve. When politics and political work and working methods, or economic construction and education, culture and the standard of living are brought up, what we always stress is that we still have a great many unaccomplished tasks. This is very important, because it induces us not to stop for a moment, but to always continue to advance.

We can sum up our results by saying that our people, who had been oppressed under the cruel system of the fascist dictatorship, have created their own power, have been able to turn their freedom to good account and have, through an immense amount of creative work, made up for a lag of centuries in a few decades. The country languishing under the yoke of feudalism has become, with regard to its foundations and institutional system, a socialist country on an average level of industrial development. And, if we continue our purposeful work, on socialist foundations, we will be able to rise to the rank of the industrially advanced countries within a foreseeable time.

Let us appreciate these results of ours, let us be glad of them. While doing so, however, let us not think of ourselves alone. For 35 years, the peoples of the world have been observing the efforts, work and struggle of our party, worker class and people. Many of them are still living under harsh conditions. The greatest help we can give them, as well as to all peoples of the world, is if we give an honorable and good account of ourselves in socialist construction. Throughout the world, this is today the most effective propaganda for the socialist social system and socialist ideals. Therefore, when we work, together with and for our people, we are fulfilling our internationalist duties as well.

Still, not only our friends, but also the imperialists, the enemies of the socialist ideal and order, have been observing our country over the past 35 years. Of course, their appraisal of the Hungarian people's liberation and our achievements differs from that of well-meaning people. In the years immediately following liberation, they very noisily criticized our conditions, the events that had taken place at home in Hungary and in the West alike. Then, with the passing of time, the enemies of socialism grew quiet at home, with some even leaving the country. However, the imperialists have continued to pay attention to our country's domestic conditions and even make proposals to us about how--in their opinion--we should resolve our problems.

From the very beginning, Western propaganda has been saying that there is a "communist dictatorship" in Hungary, the state "has too much power" and the trade unions have been "nationalized." These propaganda organs are keenly "solicitous" about the workers' living and working conditions and human rights and greatly preoccupied with "the fate of the Hungarian people."

The Workers' Power Is Our People's Principal Achievement

However, what is actually at issue? Before liberation, the counterrevolutionary regime brutally oppressed everyone who advocated the rights of people, and, then, the same regime forced the country into the fascist war, which was inimical to the Hungarian people's national interests. Those who did not grieve at that time over the workers' social position, the real lack of human rights and the Hungarian people's fate are not worried today, either, about how the Hungarian worker lives and whether the trade unions have rights in our country. Even if they have recently put things somewhat differently, the imperialists are, in fact, only concerned with how it would be possible to reverse the wheel of historical development.

Still, since we inhabit the same planet and various social systems have to exist side by side with each other, the imperialists must acknowledge that the worker class has triumphed in Hungary and created its own power in the form of the people's democratic system. This is the principal and irreversible achievement of the Hungarian people. There will never again be a landowner, capitalist system in Hungary! The means of production will remain in social ownership and the exploitation of man by man will never again be restored in our country!

Our great achievement of equal importance is socialist national unity, which is our cardinal political strength. When we say that our domestic political position is firm and socialist national unity has been established and is growing stronger, we have in mind the fact that, under the party's guidance, the party and the masses, including people who used to belong to different parties and those with a different world outlook, are working jointly for the benefit of the people, to build an advanced socialist society and make our country and nation flourish. We will not permit anyone to upset this unity and cohesion and will strive with all our might even further to strengthen it in the future.

The revolutionary party of the worker class and the worker class itself are in the vanguard of socialist national unity. To consolidate and enrich this unity further is our most important task. And we can win over the masses only with an open policy and convincing arguments.

We have enough historical experiences, although we must not forget that we have not obtained them the easy way. We have seen many kinds of battles and it is worth keeping well in mind that, even if the enemy strains until it becomes blue in the face, it cannot harm us as much as when we ourselves make mistakes.

We Are Pursuing the Path of the Development of Socialist Democracy

We are paying constant attention to analyzing and appraising the country's position and facing up to the issues arising in the given phase of development; we are not sweeping them "under the rug," because they will not resolve themselves. We are seeking ways and means to find solutions and how to work better and attain still better results in political work and economic construction and in resolving cultural matters.

It is not a dictatorship of the few which prevails, but a people's democracy in the finest sense of the term in our country. It is a specific feature of our social system that, as we continue to progress, our state gradually develops into an all-people's state. We will pursue the path of the development of socialist democracy also in the future. It is we ourselves and not the enemies of socialism who will decide how and in what way we are going to develop socialist democracy further in Hungary in every area, in the party's work, state activity, social life and the trade unions. And it will be the Hungarian trade unions and not others who will decide, work out and solve how and in what way the Hungarian trade unions develop the paths, methods and means of factory and workplace democracy.

It is a great achievement and a strong mainstay of ours that we have established an internationalist friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union, the rest of the countries of the socialist community and the world progressive forces. This is a great strength and it has helped us tremendously in attaining our results to date. We also intend to strengthen Hungary's internationalist relations in the future and not let anyone upset them.

The 12th party congress has provided appropriate guidance concerning the phase of building an advanced socialist society ahead of us. It has worked out its fundamental guidelines based on an analysis of our domestic resources and international circumstances. It has had to make allowances for the level of socialist development attained in our country and international economic conditions, which fundamentally affect us, since the value of our exports amounts to 50 percent of today's GNP. Responsibly evaluating all this, the congress has recommended a moderate development rate and set a 3-percent annual GNP growth as the goal in the next 5 years. This means that the GNP will be able to increase 14-17 percent, real incomes 6-7 percent and the population's consumption 7-9 percent in the 1981-85 period. However, these figures should not be interpreted mechanically in every area. For instance, production will not increase everywhere by 3 percent, because we must strive for a strongly differentiated development. Even alongside a moderate rate, we will have to achieve a vigorous technical and technological development.

Another target set by the congress is for us to preserve the attained standard of living results and to improve living conditions. This means that we will continue, in essence, constructing dwellings as vigorously as before while building new hospitals and schools as well. We will develop health care and have to resolve certain difficult social problems. We must attend to raising the lowest pensions, and we intend to ease the problems of raising children and to improve the position of young people setting out in their first jobs and those starting families. The introduction of a 5-day work week will considerably improve living conditions.

We have a suitable program for developing culture and education. I would mention in this connection--since the trade unions are maintaining a fair number of cultural institutes and have an influence on even more--that developing culture does not always mean new establishments; existing ones can also be used to better advantage than at present. We must also manage better the funds we are devoting to culture and education.

We must make provisions for defending our country and socialist achievements as well. Safeguarding our people's peace and security is our primary task, because only in peace and security can we build a socialist society. Together with our allies, we must create a defensive force that will prevent the gentlemen of NATO from yielding to "temptation."

Thus, our program is well-founded, realistic and inspiring. Considering our domestic means and international conditions, it is great that, under the given conditions, we were able to set such a goal. Comrade Gaspar has also noted: There are not many countries even among the most advanced capitalist ones that can offer such a positive 5-year program to their population.

I can say with great satisfaction and pleasure--and not only on my behalf, but on behalf of the Central Committee as well--that the fact that the country's public has received the congress' guidelines with understanding and approval and is prepared to work for their realization is a great source of strength for us. This is a tremendous driving force for our development.

Safeguarding Our Standard of Supplies and Living Conditions

We have put the restoration of the equilibrium of the international account of payments in the first place in our plans. [paragraph continues]

Still, consolidating the equilibrium is an important task also with regard to production and energy input, manpower supply and demand and the budget. These are qualitative tasks that are more important than certain quantitative targets, because, by resolving them, we can strengthen the people's economy as a whole and the foundations of the attained standard of living.

I would note separately that we should appreciate our standard of supplies and living conditions. The purchasing power released and the available consumer commodity base must be in balance. Those who mean well toward the working man accept and follow the rule that the released purchasing power must not exceed the quantity of the available consumer goods. We have not been following this rule for 1 year, but for more than two decades, and it has worked very well. Admittedly, the worker is annoyed when he wants to buy something and does not have money for it, but he would be even more annoyed if he had the money in his pocket and could not make his purchase after all. It is an important political issue for us--and it means serving the interests of the working man in an honest manner--to raise wages only to the extent to which we produce the material goods to back it up. Although factory managers were criticized in connection with wage development here yesterday--and those concerned should, indeed, look into the issues raised--we will strive to continue the previous honest procedure.

I am also optimistic with regard to the future of our people's economy, because its foundations are sound and firm. I would refer now only to the fact that, in 1973--that is, 7 years ago--raw material and energy prices began to increase rapidly on the world market, imposing an enormous burden on our people's economy. Along with this, sales problems arose as well. However, the Hungarian people's economy has been withstanding this tremendous pressure for 7 years, and this is no mean result.

I am also optimistic because a realistic outlook, responsible thinking and a readiness to act can be experienced. The strength that lies in material things, productive equipment and human knowledge, ability and will is not inconsiderable.

We have a great support in cooperation with the CEMA countries and using further possibilities inherent in it. We must take better advantage of this and develop joint ventures and other forms of cooperation. We are also maintaining extensive economic relations with the developing countries, which we intend to expand further. We are trading with the capitalist countries as well and doing so--and I can dispel any "fear" in this respect--solely on the basis of mutual interest and advantage. In this sphere, requirements are constantly increasing. In every relationship--socialist and nonsocialist--only such business deals which conform to the interests of both sides can come about and only those goods which meet requirements can be accepted. We do not take delivery of bad quality goods and they are not accepted from us, either, as a favor.

It is worthwhile to make efforts in every domain of life. The government organs regulated enterprise incomes somewhat stricter 2 years ago. To be sure, factory directors complained a great deal at the beginning which made me glad, because, up to that time, only the finance minister had kept on moaning that state revenues were not high enough. However, factory managers then gradually became inured to the new conditions, and today enterprise incomes are beginning to come close to the previous level. All this indicates that there still are reserves: The greatest among them is work. The great majority of people are working honestly in every sphere--in industry, agriculture and the services. The result of this is that our international payments account will be better than planned this year. We have taken a somewhat better grip on investments; we are now building in a more rational and coordinated manner. Workforce management has also improved. For instance, there were no meetings previously without complaints of a lack of manpower. The situation has now changed. Today, enterprises are even making plans counting on a reduction of manpower. [paragraph continues]

This is both an economic and political issue, because we are going to resolve the regrouping of those concerned decently and honestly. Everything will be in order in this matter when those who have a place to work will work in a decent and responsible manner.

In agriculture, difficulties caused by unfavorable weather have had to be overcome. The working people have done a great job. For instance, they hit upon the idea of using helicopters to blow the snow off corn, so machinery can then be used to harvest it. Of course, this is not a cheap solution, but it is important not to waste anything that takes work and has value and that we have produced and have a need for. There is every hope that, despite the early winter and other climatic difficulties, we will, through the devoted work of the working people, fulfill our agricultural plan.

The management period facing us in constructing an advanced socialist society will not be an easy one. We must work at full speed, but we are convinced that it will be worth it. We are doing it for our socialist fatherland and our people.

The Trade Unions Are Pillars of Our Socialist Cause

Dear comrades, the trade unions are traditionally strong organizations in Hungary. Their foundations were already laid during the monarchy and, even under the old social conditions, they were true fellow combatants for the revolutionary party of the worker class. We communists have always relied on the trade unions, both in defending the daily interests of the workers class and in the struggle for the historical objectives of the workers class, for the victory of the socialist revolution. We are also relying on them in developing the new, socialist conditions today. The trade unions are also fulfilling very important, indispensable functions within the framework of our socialist social system.

With respect to the trade unions as well, the MSZMP has been pursuing an unequivocal policy for almost a quarter century. In the historical struggle and everyday construction alike, it has been and continues relying on the trade unions, because our party's policy is based primarily on the worker class, the support of the masses.

Many trade union representatives are members of the leading party bodies--the Central Committee and the Politburo--and there is also close cooperation with other party organizations. They are present in the National Assembly, our supreme organ of state power. They participate--and this is no formality--in the sessions of the party's Economic Policy Committee and the Council of Ministers, as well as in several other important consultations. This system has been functioning successfully for decades and that is how it will also have to function in the future.

Of course, a decent factory director considers the workers' interests, but, nevertheless, his primary attention is devoted to fulfilling the production plan. A trade union chief steward who performs his duties well will do his best to see that the factory fulfills its plan, but attends primarily to the workers' position. The correct outlook and practice, which are particularly important because of the specific nature of our system of economic direction, develop from this cooperation. The point is that, in our country, the enterprises dispose of a considerable part of the investment fund; they decide what it should be used for. Within a prescribed limit, they are independent in wage management as well, and also decide how funds that can be spent on social, cultural and sports purposes should be utilized. That means that the party organizations' and trade unions' responsibility and scope to act independently are very great in our enterprises. That is, trade unions are able to have a say in a suitable manner in matters of the country and the enterprises, and there is a need for this.

For this very reason, not only does the party now work well together with the trade unions and regard them as working partners and fellow combatants, but it will rely on them regarding both countrywide and local affairs in the future as well. In our opinion, the trade unions must work autonomously; only thus can they be strong supports of our great, common socialist cause. Naturally and correctly, the party's leading role prevails in their work. The manner of this is that party members also work in the trade unions and it is their task through debate to assert the party's position. Both the party and the trade unions are the progeny of the worker class.

We also work together and labor jointly in the People's Front. We are welded closely together and work in a good spirit to attain our common objectives.

Trade unions have a dual function under the socialist system, thus also in our country. First is strengthening the workers' power and promoting the implementation of the program of socialist construction; second, protecting and representing the organized working people's interests. Fulfilling this dual function is a meaningful and fine task. In close accord with the party and all other active social forces, our trade unions are actively struggling for peace. They are putting their international activity in the service of this activity that is good, useful, offering further possibilities and greatly appreciated not only at home but abroad as well. A speech was made here by the WFTU's acting secretary general, who paid tribute to the fact that the WFTU has elected a Hungarian president. This constitutes specific recognition for the practice and work of the Hungarian trade unions. Let them continue preserving this recognition and increasing their international prestige.

Resolving Disputed International Issues Through Negotiations

Dear comrades, the MSZMP Central Committee deals regularly with issues of the international situation. Barely a week ago, the CEMA countries' leaders met in Moscow and--as you have been able to learn from the communique--they discussed a few major problems of world politics.

The international situation is characterized today by the fact that a worldwide struggle is underway between imperialism and the forces of progress. Simultaneously, elements of both detente and tension are present in it and making an impact on it. There are--unfortunately--old points of tension in the Near East and elsewhere. The Persian Gulf area, where Iraq and Iran are at war with each other, is among them. We are convinced that this war is not to the advantage of either side, but plays only into the hands of imperialism.

The international situation is affected detrimentally by the decision made by leading NATO circles several years ago to try to obtain military superiority over the socialist world by initiating a wave of new armaments. They want to upset the balance, which is more or less a recognized fact today. We oppose this attempt, because it imposes immense material burdens on all the peoples of the world, leads to an accumulation of enormous quantities of weapons and increases the danger of a warlike conflict.

We pit our own political posture against NATO's endeavors, which came to expression also in the Moscow communique.

We stand for resolving all disputed international issues through negotiations and oppose the arms race. At the same time, we add: It is an illusion on the part of NATO to think that it can achieve a superiority of strength. We profess the principle of equal security and recommend also to NATO that this is what we should accomplish at a lower level of armaments. This would impose less of a burden on mankind and reduce the danger of war.

This is our foreign policy, approved and supported by our people. This is what we represent at the United Nations and the Vienna and Madrid conferences and this is what we also propounded in Moscow on the latest occasion. The Moscow meeting was unanimous in appraising the situation and in our determination to continue our struggle for the vital interests of mankind: to consolidate detente and liquidate the points of danger. This was expressed in the proposals made by Comrade Brezhnev in India concerning a just solution to the problems of the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The socialist countries are also prepared to take the interests of the opposing sides into consideration and find a solution that is acceptable to both sides. This is the starting point of the Soviet proposals as well, with which we completely agree.

In our foreign political activity, we will continue to rely on our people's support and on our socialist allies. We strive to cooperate with the nonaligned countries. In the struggle waged for detente, we also count on the realistically-thinking politicians of the advanced capitalist countries, with whom we are prepared to maintain a relationship as between partners, in order to enable us to seek solutions that are acceptable for both sides. We are profoundly convinced that struggling for detente lies in the interests of the peoples of Europe and the whole world.

Poland Is and Remains a Firm Member of the Socialist Community

I would like to speak separately of the situation in Poland, of which--as is known--we spoke in Moscow as well. Actually, it is understandable that the attention of both the world progressive forces and the enemies of socialism is turning--for different reasons, of course, to Poland at the moment. Our viewpoint is guided by the fact that Poland is a socialist country, a member of the Warsaw Pact and an important factor in European peace. Our position is clear, and we have publicly stated it in a Central Committee statement and also before the National Assembly.

The Hungarian and Polish people are linked by traditional friendly sentiments. We greatly value and safeguard this. It is even more important and decisive that there is class solidarity between the Hungarian and Polish worker class and that the MSZMP and the PZPR are sister parties. We are linked by an identity of interests, socialist objectives and our world outlook. That is why we are completely in solidarity with the PZPR and the Polish worker class and people.

Relations are extensive and multifaceted between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Polish People's Republic. We are linked by close ties of economic cooperation and also this makes us interested in there being firm socialist conditions in Poland.

We wish that, under their party's leadership, the Polish worker class and the Polish people should find a socialist solution to the problems that have accumulated in the course of time, have caused tensions and are now manifest in Poland. It is our wish that, under party leadership, the Polish worker class and the Polish people themselves should resolve these problems and ensure Poland's continued progress on the path of socialism. We are of the opinion that the Polish communists and workers, the Polish patriots, have the strength to do so. The communique of the Moscow meeting also stated that--as has been formulated by the Polish comrades--Poland is a socialist country and a firm member of the community of the socialist countries. That is what it has been and will also remain in the future. This is what we also wish!

We are living in a world where socialism has become a world system and more and more countries call the program of socialism their own. Colonial rule and racial discrimination still exist in South Africa and elsewhere, but the colonial system has collapsed once and for all. Peoples are waging a resolute struggle against neocolonialism, because they want to become the masters over their own country and destiny and the possessors of national sovereignty. [paragraph continues]

Imperialism has not been for long the sole master of the world. All people want to be free and guide their own fate. Increasingly, the peoples of the world will be the masters of the world! There is no force on earth capable of reversing the wheel of history.

These are the realities of the world. Under such conditions we propose peaceful coexistence. Let the two social systems conduct a peaceful competition and let the force of ideals and example win in the end.

And, until then, let us cooperate on every issue that is in the interests of all the peoples alike: maintaining peace, restraining the arms race and disarmament. This is our policy!

We have the Strength To Accomplish the Tasks

Dear comrades, we have to accomplish domestic tasks calling for devoted work; we must live and work in a complex international situation. A socialist society is a society of work; we can only live from work, unlike the exploiters. Under our present conditions, we must struggle primarily through work for our noble objectives.

We have the strength and international backing, support, for the accomplishment of our tasks. The trade union movement and our entire people can rely on our party to fulfill its historical mission. The party counts and relies on the trade unions, the worker class, the cooperative peasantry and the intelligentsia, on all our working people.

Mutual trust should be the first law between the party and the people--and, we could say, between the trade unions and their members as well. Trust is a fundamental aspect of our policy. Trust is a tremendous force that we must preserve in the future as well. Trust and open and frank talks are a good investment. This is the practice the party intends to continue, and it highly values the developing political maturity and responsibility that have been displayed by the people on every important issue. We are certain that this will also be the case in the future.

Finally, permit me to wish you and, through you, to everyone you represent, much success once more on behalf of the Central Committee.

ACZEL INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY BY VIENNA JOURNAL

LD211548 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 21 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Gyorgy Aczel was asked about the main problems of contemporary Hungarian society by the editor in chief of the Vienna journal EUROPESCHE RUNDSCHAU. The interview is published in an abridged form in MAGYAR NEMZET.

The member of the Politburo and deputy premier said the greatest problem is that the shocks within the capitalist markets brought to the surface the weaknesses in our economic work. It became clear at the same time that our economic structure, methods of management and our ways of thinking in general had to be reviewed.

Questioned on whether there is a particular Hungarian model of socialism, Gyorgy Aczel gave the following answer: There is no model in the sense of something to be emulated by others. However, one could talk about a Hungarian method. This means that our country is realizing the general laws of socialist construction in harmony with national characteristics. The expression must not, however, be used in a divisive manner.

The interview is published in full in the December issue of the journal VALOSAG.

INCENTIVES TO ENCOURAGE CORN, SUGAR BEET HARVEST

WA230843 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Dec 80 p 9 WA

[Text] At its 3 December meeting the government's economic committee presented a detailed appraisal of harvesting progress. It found that the large farms had conducted harvesting in an organized manner and with considerable skill. Consequently, all fall harvesting has been completed except for corn and sugar beets. Only 15 percent of the corn and 4-5 percent of the sugar beets remain to be gathered in. Nevertheless, the value of these crops is substantial so that their harvesting is of primary interest to both farms and the national economy. To promote this, the committee has suggested that farms offer material incentives proved locally most effective and, where necessary, additional payment in kind. In view of difficulties, the committee decided that workers receiving incentives such as pay for extra work or payment in kind for bringingin corn and beets should not be subject to income increments tax at the large farms. Furthermore, to partially offset the added expenses of the farms the 5 forints per quintal premium for delivering sugar beets on schedule is to be paid by the sugar factories.

In conclusion, the economic committee has permitted the reallocation of caterpillar tread tractors to counties most threatened by ground water. Farms in need of manpower will have access to a limited numbers of military personnel and jeep-type vehicles for another 10-15 days.

All hands should take part in bringing this important harvest work to a conclusion.

AGREEMENT WITH ZIMBABWE FOR DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD221848 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec (MTI)--The Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Zimbabwe have agreed to establish diplomatic relations on ambassadorial level.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH SFRY SIGNED

LD232338 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 22 Dec (MTI)--The Hungarian-Yugoslav goods exchange talks ended on December 22 in Budapest. On the basis of the talks Janos Vas, Hungarian deputy foreign trade minister, and Borivoje Djordjevic, deputy foreign trade minister of Yugoslavia, signed the 1981 goods exchange and service agreement protocol. Under the terms of this the total value of goods exchange between the two countries will reach 332 million dollars next year, surpassing this year's target by 20 percent. On occasion of the protocol's signing Hungarian Minister of Foreign Trade Peter Veress received Borivoje Djordjevic.

HAVASI RECEIVES VISITING MPRP DELEGATION

LD201228 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 18 Dec (MTI)--A party workers delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia, led by C. Gurbadam, member and departmental head of the Central Committee, paid a visit to Hungary from December 11 to 18 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee. They studied the party control activities in the light and the food industries. The guests were received by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

ZA RUBEZHOM EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON NATO, POLAND

LD231144 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2120 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Correspondent Gabor Izbeky interview with Georgiy Kuznetsov, deputy editor-in-chief of ZA RUBEZHOM--date and place not given; Kuznetsov speaks in Russian, with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Exerpts] [Question] The NATO defense and foreign ministers discussed the international situation in Brussels recently. Why are NATO leaders bent on military advantages against the socialist countries at all costs?

[Answer] Whenever and at whatever level NATO leaders meet, one can always hear the same tune in the negotiation halls--they are always talking about a Soviet war threat. This is how they intend to convince the peoples of their own countries to agree to ever increasing military expenditures. By mentioning the Russian bear they are always able to convince them. They have now definitely decided to supply NATO armies with new tanks, aircraft and other modern weapons. In short, the essence of this is to exert pressure on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries to increase their armaments.

[Question] What can be done about this? Is our only path an increase in military expenditures as well?

[Answer] Naturally. According to the laws of physics, every effect brings about a counter effect. The point, however, is that the military doctrine of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries is not one of attack but of defense. We start out from our security interests. Naturally, if our security were to be threatened by the deployment of American missiles in Europe we would also have to decide on implementing the necessary countermeasures. I would, however, like to stress that the arms race does not depend on the whims of individual politicians. The arms race is motivated in the West by economic interests; they are backed by certain economic and political groupings. Under socialism the situation is different. Neither here in Hungary nor in the Soviet Union are there any groups or classes which are interested in rearmament. When we give further resources to the defense industry we take these sums away from ourselves. Nonetheless, it is necessary for us to strengthen our defense capabilities. The situation is just the opposite in the United States. There the large monopolies, which are interested in rearmament, will remain interested in it while it brings them vast profits. This is the first reason. The second is that they know that if they can force us, the socialist countries, into rearmament they can slow down our economic development. The third factor is that when Washington urges NATO to raise military expentitures by 3, 4 or 5 percent, what it really aims at is a reduction in the economic performance of its allies; after all, the American and European enterprises are competing against each other in the same markets. In this respect the anti-Soviet stance is merely ideology to make rearmament acceptable.

[Question] Not only Western Europe but events outside the Atlantic region were on the agenda within the negotiating halls of NATO. In Brussels they discussed the Polish crisis as well as events in the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf.

[Answer] The reasons for this must be sought in NATO's, and above all America's, aggressiveness, since the United States is the world's number one imperialist power, NATO's leading country. The essence, already mentioned, is that international monopolies and above all oil monopolies are interested in ever greater profits; it is the task of the American administration to create the necessary conditions for this as the Washington administration's power and its ability to act depends partly on the support of these monopolies. Washington considers the Soviet Union its natural enemy because, with its very creation, the Soviet Union has shown by its example to the countries of the world how to decrease successfully dependence on imperialism.

[Question] What sort of changes can be expected in Soviet-American relations after 20 January when the Reagan-led new American team takes office? Does the Soviet Union agree to the renegotiation of SALT II?

[Answer] You know, as I read the American papers I often feel that when an American pencil pusher does not want to state something, he puts it in the mouths of the inhabitants of the Kremlin. I, as a journalist, cannot say whether the Soviet Government will undertake further negotiations or whether it will regard any talks as the continuation of old ones. I would like to stress, however, that negotiations can only take place on the basis of equality.

What is SALT II if not a compromise? The Americans emphasize that this treaty endangers their security, but we could also stress this. On the other side of the ocean they say, right, let's decrease the number of missiles, decrease the missiles here, and you do the same. Really and truly. Were future negotiations to involve a real decrease and disarmament, the Soviet Government would certainly be included in the negotiations. The sort of trick which we witnessed in the spring of 1977 cannot take place. The American secretary of state at that time, Vance, came up with the suggestion that the Soviet Union should destroy its own heavy missiles and the American Government would do the same. At the same time, they wanted to make a start on the deployment of cruise missiles in Europe. However, these missiles could also reach the territory of the Soviet Union. Even Vance was ashamed because of the obvious unfairness of the suggestion.

The plan was invented by Senator Jackson who is in close contact with the Boeing company, the maker of the missiles. It is obvious that the senator was interested not in his country's security but rather the company and his own profit and certainly not parity of forces between the two superpowers. Talking about parity, this smacks of an anecdote but it is a true story. Laird, former U.S. secretary of defense, was once asked about parity: Of course I am for equality but we must maintain our six to one (?advantage) against the Soviet Union.

[Question] During the Atlantic week in Brussels, the Polish events were also discussed. Afterwards, NATO leaders stated that, as they put it, were the socialist countries to intervene in Poland then East-West economic, political, and cultural relations would be decreased to the minimum. What is your opinion on this stance?

[Answer] NATO's opinion on Poland is provocative. Consider that Poland is neither a member of NATO nor of the capitalist group of countries. Poland is a socialist country, a member of the Warsaw Pact. Secondly, whatever happens in Poland is an internal matter for the Polish people and the Polish party and no one can interfere from the outside. Therefore, when the Atlantic countries discuss it, it is the most overt provocation. The socialist countries in Moscow spoke of a solution to the crisis by the Poles themselves and one must not forget that the Soviet Government has recently granted over $1 billion of credit to Poland--more than planned.

[Question] Is there complete unanimity within the NATO (?countries) about the issues we mentioned?

[Answer] This is a complex question. If we take the final communique of the Brussels meeting then there is complete unanimity on all issues. It is, however, noticeable that these resolutions, results, were borne largely of great pressure from the Americans. The communique, for instance, does not mention Belgium and Holland although these countries expressed disagreement last year over NATO's increased rearmament, and even countries like Britain and the FRG did not agree to increase military expenditure faster than before.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO HOLDS MEETING

LD231908 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] A meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo was held today. The three main topics discussed during the debate were: an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in the country; a study of the basic problems of the draft socioeconomic plans for next year; and an appraisal of the work on the economic reform to date.

In the first part of the meeting it was stressed that, within the framework of wide-ranging debate in the party, support is being expressed for the decisions of the seventh Central Committee plenum. At plenary sessions of voivodship committees and conferences of activists as well as the meetings of primary party organizations, a great deal of attention is being dedicated to constructive proposals designed to improve the socioeconomic situation.

Another important topic is the way in which the party should discharge its leading role in the community. The next stage in these debates should be deeper reflection of what can be improved and bettered in the process of renewal in concrete work establishments and in various vocational settings. Many rural meetings, too, are being held dealing with the new draft statute for agricultural circles. It emerges from reports coming in from these meetings that the new statute is being widely accepted by farmers, although a number of critical remarks and new proposals were submitted.

The great majority of the meetings have, however, adopted the new statute without amendments. As for the draft plan for 1981 the Politburo focussed its attention in particular on matters pertaining to the market, investment and the progress achieved in work on the plan in enterprises. It is difficult to report succinctly the whole course of the debate on that item of the agenda, but it emerges from information supplied to journalists by Tadeusz Grabski that further solutions are needed in stepping-up market production next year.

According to proposals contained in the draft plan, deliveries should increase by 2.5 percent in all ranges cumulatively. On the other hand, the population's cash income will increase by 17 percent. Thus, the gap will be gigantic. Hence the need for finding new solutions, new import possibilities and production possibilities in individual enterprises. In addition, the need emerges for a very accurate steering of market phenomena. This is indispensible but very difficult, since the so-called small economic reform which is being implemented is based on a reduction of the number of factors which determine various parameters of production.

Despite great difficulties we assume an increased consumption of the national revenue from 79.4 percent to 82.9 percent. This assumption confirms the priority given to the protection of consumers' interests. The change in proportions between the participation of consumption and investment in the national revenue is connected with the limitation of the latter. There will be limitations in the volume of investment in over 450 projects. In 49 of them all work is to stop. These include among others: the expansion of the ore and coke preparation department and the great furnaces department in the Katowice iron and steel works; expansion of the "Bumar" building machines enterprise in Ostrow Wegrowski; the steel foundry at Gorlice; the mining equipment plant in Tarnowskie Gory, and many other projects.

The problem consists in the regrouping of forces. This means, for instance, the switching over by specialist enterprises engaged in the expansion of the Katowice iron and steel works to work on other targets. It has been decided to appoint government plenipotentiaries who will be responsible for the concrete resolution of individual problems.

Under the third item of today's debate the Politburo familiarized itself with the progress achieved in the work on economic reform.

Following the decisions adopted at the sixth and seventh plenums of the Central Committee, work began and barely 3 months later produced results in the form of a comprehensive general outline of reform. A very great part is played in this work by the results of the work of various teams and also individual authors, within the framework of discussion before the ninth party congress.

The Politburo acquainted itself with provisions of the reform and stressed that a very great deal of work has been done in barely 3 months. This work is of great importance for improving our economic system. The general outline is now being improved and will be put, at the beginning of January, to a general public discussion after a commission chaired by the premier accepts it. The public discussion will last about 2 months: throughout January and February. There are grounds for supposing that the general outline of economic reform, prepared in this way, will also become an important part of discussion before the ninth party congress, and will result in a breakthrough, within the next few years, in the difficulties our country is experiencing, and in grasping the opportunities which the eighties present for our country.

This, in a greatly abbreviated form, is the outline of problems considered by the Politburo at its session today, an account of which was given to newsmen by Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES PENSION INCREASES

LD212302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] The government has decided to extend the scale of increases in retirement and other pensions as of 1 January 1981. All pensions granted before the end of 1975 are increased by Z500 a month, independent of the amount of benefits received at present. There will also be an increase in pensions granted during the period 1 January 1976-31 December 1979.

In the second case, the amount of increase will depend on the amount of pension now being received and the date on which it was granted. All pensioners presently receiving less than Z3,000 a month will receive an increase of Z500. The increases for larger pensions, those in the range of Z3,000-Z5,000, will be on a different scale. All pensions within this range granted in 1976 will be increased by Z400, and those granted in 1977-1979, will be raised by Z300. Pensions exceeding Z5,000 a month and granted in 1976-1979 will not be increased.

New, higher amounts of minimum benefits have been fixed: for instance, as of 1 January 1981, the lowest retirement pension will amount to Z2,300 and the family benefit for one person will amount to Z1,900.

It has also been decided to raise the pensions paid to farmers, granted on the basis of regulations in force before 1 January 1978; that is, before the law on the retirement pensions of farmers came into force. These pensions, if they are at present not more than Z1,500, will be increased by Z400 as of 1 January. All other pensions to farmers will be increased by Z300.

KISIEL DISCUSSES PLANNING AT PEOPLES COUNCILS MEETING

LD230204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Dec 80

["Excerpts" from speech by Henryk Kisiel, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, at 22 December conference of chairmen of voivodship people's councils in Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] The widening of the rights of local organs of state authority and administration, provided by the resolution of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers on 28 November, is in its essence in great measure a restoration of rights which these organs possessed a few years ago, and which during the last few years were systematically withdrawn or limited to a considerable degree. The existence of 49 voivodship units and the increasingly consolidating parishes and towns creates the need to streamline the connection between the systems at ministerial, industrial, and local levels. What matters chiefly is a correct harmonizing of the development in these systems. This requires the ensuring of optimum relations, the maintaining of efficient reciprocal connections between the ministerial system and the voivodship system.

The resolution prejudges that in the area of the locally planned economy entire economic complexes will be included, which have a direct influence on the development of individual regions and on the satisfaction of the social needs of the inhabitants, widening the rights of local authorities, increasing their competences and their independence, the role of the central planning is strengthened as an indispensable component, ensuring the unity of action on the scale of the entire national economy as an instrument of steering the future development of the economy.

The decisions made meet halfway the lively sociopolitical interest at grassroot level. They are designed to utilize more fully the potential of the land, the tapping of the existing reserves inherent in local areas, the arousing of the activeness and initiatives of the working man. The endowing of the organs of local authorities and administration with greatly widened powers can certainly ensure a more coherent, more hamonious development of individual voivodships, individual areas, can speed up the pace in the overcoming of the difficulties apparent at present and should in the future lead to the reduction of the capital consumed in the socioeconomic development of the country.

In this connection it is essential to create the necessary conditions for the deepening of the people's councils' activities, both at the basic and the voivodship level, and to step up control over the entire executive apparatus in local areas. By widening the field of action of the people's councils and turning them into genuine masters of the local areas we are ensuring the wide social masses influence on everything that is going on in their area; we are increasing their sense of responsibility for the fate of the parish, for the fate of the town, voivodship and in fact for the destiny of the country.

The widening of the planned economy locally and the strengthening of the coordinating functions of the local organ of the state administration should be accompanied by a systematic modernization of their organizational structures. These structures should be characterized in a wider sense than hitherto--in my view--by greater flexibility in accordance with the conditions and needs of individual voivodships. The resolution of the tentative directions for the widening of powers of last November as regards the local organs of power and state administration provides a framework for the direction of changes and the major precepts on which we want to base the management of economy in local areas in the near future. Consequently its form is not final. On the contrary, detailed solutions still have to be worked out and they will fill the adopted precepts with concrete content. Therefore, the resolution does not mean a one-time action but in principle it starts a process of streamlining management in the provinces so as to obtain a more harmonious development of individual areas and to draw the authorities closer to the community as well as to commission the existing reserves.

The fulfillment of these conditions must be connected with the need to depart from the centralized model of management and with the widening of the powers, self-government, independence and consequently also responsibility of the organs of authority and local administration. In order to prepare smoothly this process the resolution fixes a concrete timetable for the preparation of the individual executive acts indispensible for the achievement of the planned targets in such a manner as to be able to start, on 1 July next year in local aras, the process of perfecting the management of the economy. Anway, this too is connected with the stage in the reform of the entire economic system of our country.

The raising of the status of planning and the role of the internally balanced plan should make it into a fundamental tool in the coordination of the entire activity in a given area. All the acts indispensible for the widening of the powers of local organs of power and administration will be ready by the end of 1981.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES KARLIN OIL BLOWOUT

LD221812 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Statement on salvage efforts at Karlin by Jerzy Malara, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Mining; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] Corresponding with the situation and needs, 250 to 500 persons are employed in the action from units of mining salvage teams, units of our enterprises, the army and the militia which must guard the terrain, and from specialty enterprises. I must explain a basic issue: Under the circumstances of such blowout of oil and natural gas, the extinguishing does not in itself represent a solution to the problem. It would solve the problem only in part, creating a new one, because in case of extinguishing and failure to harness the blowout, oil would continue to flow from the borehole with immense quantities of gas, which is a heavy gas, which irrespective of the damaging effect on the environment can create a very serious threat in view of the accumulation of large clouds of heavy gas.

This is why our basic plan of action, which is now being implemented, aims at solving the problem chiefly through liquidation of the blowout as well as extinguishing the fire.

One more thing: A Soviet team has arrived which is well versed in these matters. It is headed by Engineer (Kalyna), a man with vast experience, the chief of the salvage station at Poltava, who took part with his team in the liquidation of about 40 cases of breakdowns, of which more than a dozen were combined with fires.

The method used by the salvage team from Poltava assumes an attempt to harness the breakdown in conditions of an open fire. This method is dangerous for the salvage people but safest for the environment. It consists of directing the flame to one spot, as high up as possible. It will be done with the use of artillery by shelling the covering installation, so that all the flows of oil can be directed into one flow vertically. With the use of resources from fire brigades--concretely speaking, the supply of water under great pressure--we shall endeavor to lift the burning flow of oil to a certain height, to surround the immediate vicinity of the borehole with a water umbrella. As a consequence, a considerable part of the heat would be used to convert water into steam, and thus conditions would be created in which the salvage men could stay in this dangerous zone for a time, performing operations connected with replacement of the damaged parts of the cover installations with new ones, thanks to which the outflow can be harnessed.

The mastering of the outflow is synonymous with liquidation of the fire. It may take 2 or 3 weeks, or perhaps 4 to 5 months. Elsewhere in the world the harnessing of such blowouts has taken from several months to several-score months. Cases are known where liquidation of this kind of blowout took 33 months.

TYRANSKI SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IMPRISONMENT

LD231856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The trial before the Warsaw Voivodship Court of Kazimierz Tyranski, former director general of Minex, the import-export agency, took 11 weeks and today the court passed sentence. Let us recall that Kazimierz Tyranski was accused of having gained considerable financial rewards for giving his support in Poland to foreign trading companies.

Investigations revealed that the total sum of gifts and bribes that Tyranski accepted amounted to $1.3 million. Tyranski deposited the money in three secret bank accounts abroad. In addition, Tyranski was accused of giving a bribe of $6,000 to an employee of a housing cooperative for speeding up an allocation of an apartment. The Prosecutor's Office also alleged that the accused committed several currency offenses.

Also in the dock was Slawomir Kuczynski, who was accused of acting as a go-between in obtaining a BMW car for Tyranski from a foreign contractor, and also of a currency offense.

The indictment also dealt with the activity of Teresa Tyranska who was accused of corruption and currency offenses.

Today the court heard the last pleas of the accused. Kazimierz Tyranski, expressing repentance, said that he had admitted his criminal activities and wanted to give an account of his crimes. He was aware of the enormity of the crimes he had committed but hoped that society would look at him in a different light in future than it was doing now. Teresa Tyranska pleaded for clemency.

At 1400, Mieczyslaw Malik, chairman of the bench and judge of the voivodship court, announced the sentence:

The accused, Kazimierz Tyranski, Slawomir Kuczynski and Teresa Tyranska, were found guilty as indicted, with the exception that Kazimierz Tyranski accepted a promise of a bribe of $280,000 from representatives of a Swedish firm, whereas the indictment accused him of having received that sum.

The court sentenced Kazimierz Tyranski to a total term of 15 years imprisonment, a fine of Z 1 million and 5 years of deprivation of civil rights. In addition, the court ordered the confiscation of all of Tyranski's property, the return to the state of the BMW car and of $400,000 held in the PKO Ltd Bank. The court also awarded compensation to the Minex agency of Z 1.34 million.

Slawomir Kuczynski was sentenced to 3 years and 6 months imprisonment, a fine of Z 150,000 and loss of civil rights for 3 years.

The court sentenced Teresa Tyranska to 2 years imprisonment and a fine of Z 160,000, but suspended her sentence for 3 years. [as heard]

The sentences are not legally binding--the accused and the Prosecutor's Office may appeal against if they wish to the Supreme Court.

RAILROAD AUXILIARIES POSTPONE PROTEST UNTIL 20 JAN

LD232236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Opole correspondent report]

[Text] I reported to you yesterday about the conflict which has arisen in Kedzierzyn-Kozle between the Interunion Consultative Commission [MKP] of the Railroad Auxiliary Service Enterprise [PPUK] employees and the Ministry of Transport.

No agreement was reached yesterday, the sixth day of talks, and this morning another Ministry of Transport commission was supposed to arrive in Kedzierzyn. No one came. In this situation those gathered in Kedzierzyn-Kozle prepared a statement which was phoned to the Opole broadcasting station:

[Begin recording] Because of a lack of agreement and the breaking off of talks by the Ministry of Transport representatives on the third point of the industrial agreement reached on 24 October 1980 in Gdansk, the delegates of the MKP of the PPUK express their indignation at the disrespect shown for the thankless and hard manual work done by 7,000 employees, mostly women. For years the workforces of our enterprises have felt underprivileged, neglected and discriminated against. The MKP of the PPUK, having consulted the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in Kedzierzyn-Kozle, and having obtained the agreement of Chairman of the National Consultative Committee Lech Walesa, has decided to abstain from any action of protest until 20 January, 1981. After that date the MKP of PPUK will resume, in agreement with the National Consultative Committee of Solidarity, its talks with the Ministry of Transport.

Signed by Narcyz Bartniak, for the MKP of PPUK.

I would like to remind you that the basic demands of PPUK employees deal with putting them on an equal basis with railwaymen in welfare matters.

NEW WORKING HOURS DRAFT CAUSES 'AGITATION'

LD240408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] The second draft program of reducing working time presented recently at a press conference by a government spokesman has caused some agitation. In another wave of social discussions on this extremely important issue, it is being alleged that the proposals prepared by the Ministry of Labor are contrary to the decisions of social accord--the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie. These doubts have been dispelled by Piotr Karpiuk, deputy minister of labor, wages and social affairs, in an interview granted to PAP.

TU COMMISSION HAS RESERVATIONS ON MEAT RATIONING

LD232300 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The Coordinating Commission of Industrial Trade Unions met in Warsaw today. The modified government draft for the rationing of meat and fat was discussed, among other things, and support was once again expressed for the principle in itself. Numerous reservations were raised regarding details. They will be submitted to the premier. The commission also discussed the premises of the law on trade unions.

PLANNER ON FOREIGN DEBTS, DOMESTIC PROBLEMS

LD231631 Madrid ABC in Spanish 20 Dec 80 p 14

[Joaquin Navarro-Valls dispatch: "Poland Ready To Tackle Chronic Indebtedness"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw--"Poland has breached all the frontiers of credit. Our indebtedness with respect to the Western countries, including Japan, now totals $22 billion. All our export revenue is spent on repaying these debts. But since we still have to import raw materials and industrial components we have to continue asking for loans. At present we are not in a position to forecast when we will be able to escape from this spiral."

I was told this by Stefan Hatt, department director at the Polish National Planning Committee. By mutual agreement, our conversation centered on strictly economic topics, leaving aside political considerations. The regeneration movement in Poland stemmed from an economic background about which I was keen to discover.

On 22 December there will be a meeting in Paris of some dozen Western countries to examine this possibility of granting further credits to Poland. It is not a purely economic matter: Russia and other Soviet bloc countries, primarily Czechoslovakia, have criticized the possibility of massive Western aid to Poland. "The Soviet Union," Mr Hatt told me, "has granted us $100 billion in convertible currencies at very favorable rates. But we need much more. We have already requested further loans from banks in the United States, France, and West Germany. These banks are well disposed, though they are asking us for more and more [presumably interest]: Money is more expensive and they demand guarantees regarding our investment plans."

Following the Gdansk agreements signed this summer, incomes should increase 18 percent (salaries, services, pensions, and so forth). This increases the difficulties of the Polish economy. The problem now is to increase production at a time when all the figures show that production has not only failed to increase but has in fact decreased by 12 percent. "People will have more money, but there will be fewer goods available. This gap could be filled by importing consumer goods, but we cannot permit ourselves to do this in our position. What we will do is cut public investments."

KOR REJECTS CRITICISMS BY POLISH CATHOLIC CHURCH

LD231629 Paris LE MONDE in French 23 Dec 80 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Social Self-Defense Committee Protests at Remarks by Bishops' Press Office Director"]

[Excerpt] Speaking to foreign journalists on 12 December Father Orszulik, director of the Polish Bishops' Press Office, strongly criticized the various dissident groups in Poland, notably the Social Self-Defense Committee [KOR] and its leader Jacek Kuron. In a statement published in Warsaw on 19 December which we have just received the KOR notes that on 13 December the foreign press, and later the Polish press, reported these remarks and adds: "Since no correction has been made to these remarks in the past week, we feel obliged to make a public statement.

"For over 4 years we have, as far as possible, defended the persecuted, unmasked injustices and fought for the law to be respected, we have tried to break down the barriers of lies and fear which are so numerous in Polish public life. We have never called for irresponsible and impulsive reactions which did not take account of our country's international position.

"It is with great regret that we note that the statements made by the director of the Polish Bishops' Press Office mislead public opinion in Poland and abroad on the KOR's activities, distort a statement by Jacek Kuron, feed malicious rumors and increase social tension, which the bishops and Polish public opinion as a whole have always opposed. At a time when a slanderous campaign is being waged against KOR members and when nobody can rule out the possibility of police repression, Father Orszulik's statements are in deep conflict with the Polish Catholic Church's tradition over the past 35 years--a tradition characterized by the concern to uphold the truth and human freedom and dignity."

WASZCZUK STRESSES PARTY'S ROLE IN CULTURAL POLICY

LD232252 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Dec (PAP)--The party supports the idea of increasing creative freedoms, said alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Waszczuk at a meeting with Krakow artists and culture workers. But there are limits we must not overstep. The limits are the basic principles of our system. Moreover, the difficult economic situation of the country imposes on us the requirement of stricter selection than in the past: Propagated should be only the works which are the most valuable in terms of their artistic standard, the ideological and moral content. We should expect such works first of all from the artists who are party members.

Waszczuk stated that the crisis of our social and economic life has also affected the sphere of culture, resulting in deformations, particularly in literature.

But he took a critical view of attempts at establishing a special autonomy of the creative communities, where the state patronage would be reduced merely to the role of a "cashier's office", without a chance to perform ideological and artistic evaluations and establish preferences in the field.

This model of protection is unacceptable, Jerzy Waszczuk said, as the state is responsible for all aspects of the nation's life. The model of state patronage must be subject to further difficult debate--the more so as it will not be until the 9th PUWP Congress that the ideological platform of culture will be defined. However, it should be stated now that the leading role of the party in all of the cultural policy, especially concerning the creative communities, should come down first of all to establishing the criteria for the evaluation of the ideological content and the usefulness of creative work for the construction of socialism, Waszczuk told the meeting.

KRUK CHAIRS LUBLIN VOIVODSHIP DEBATES

LD222330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Excerpts] A plenary session of the party voivodship committee was held in Lublin today to discuss the role of the voivodship PZPR organization in the shaping of socialist transformations in the social and political life of the region. The debates, which were chaired by Wladyslaw Kruk, alternate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Lublin, was attended by members of the voivodship Party Control Commission, voivodship Audit Commission, and first secretaries of the largest workers' party organizations.

It was said during the plenum that despite the painful experience of recent months, only the organized political strength of the party, deeply linked with the working class and the whole society, can be the leading force of the community.

Socialist renewal, which depends on the stance of every party member and every organization, is making a very slow headway in Lublin Voivodship and often, unfortunately, not without resistance. Nevertheless, a considerable part of party organizations, having dealt with bitterness and disappointments, is now beginning to take the initiative and to go over to the offensive.

As was said during the plenum, the quality of its ranks and the party's standing is decided by its members' ideological and moral stance. Hence, the need for adopting a resolute attitude toward people for whom ideological and moral principles, the so-called feelings for the PZPR, are alien. So far, nearly 500 people have been thrown out of the party and 850 have returned their party cards in the whole of the Lublin region.

It was stressed during the plenum that efforts to form nonstatute bodies are of no help in strengthening the party. Practice has proven this would not make for a party capable of action. But clearly, this does not exclude a deeply-conceived democratization of our life and the party's functioning. Much attention was paid to the party's militancy; it was stressed that the party must not be passive observer of events. On the contrary, it must anticipate and shape them.

The session carried out changes in the composition of the Secretariat and the Executive of the voivodship committee. (Iryneusz Daban), who was entrusted with the Ideological Section, Bogdan Grabowski, who will deal with economic affairs, and Jan Zagoljski, who will deal with farming, were elected voivodship committee secretaries.

COMMENTATOR EXPRESSES FAITH IN DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

AU231215 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 10 Dec 80 p 3

[Jerzy J. Wiatr article: "Responsibility for Assessments"]

[Excerpts] For the past 5 months Poland has lived under exceptional conditions and has been visited by the most intensive and prolonged surge of strikes ever recorded in Europe's postwar history. It has been subjected to the increasingly more intensive economic results of the glaring errors of the "policy of accelerated development," which was so arrogantly trumpeted about by the propaganda of the seventies. It has also been shaken by the extent of deformations in government, by the violations of ethical and legal principles and by the estrangement of the previous governing team from the realities of life and from the people's aspirations and resolves. For some time now Poland's socioeconomic and political situation has been a subject of international anxieties and has occupied the leading columns of the world press. All that is creating extremely difficult material and psychological conditions for all of us. The country is living under great pressures and in the conditions that would have broken some other countries.

But our country is alive, at work and full of belief in its future. I dare assert that, despite sporadic indicidents created by various opponents of socialist renewal, our people are giving good examples of control, dignity and calm, considering the depth of our crisis.

It is true that such attitudes cannot be ascribed to everyone. We must be open and clear about negative manifestations and about those who regard Poland's profound difficulties as opportunities to play individual and collective political games, to "take revenge" for past political failures and to promote firebranding. There are such people, and ignoring them is tantamount to burying one's head in the sand and to idealizing reality, which does no good to anyone. However, let us see things in the right perspective: The enormous overwhelming party of our people is passing its difficult test under excpetional conditions, regardless of differences in political, economic or philosophical views.

The people engaged in politics in the PZPR, the allied parties, trade unions, youth unions or in other forms of public life should always remember that the final bill will be presented to them by the millions and millions of the working people who are not in politics and who work and struggle for their own existence and for national existence. It is always an important error of political life to assume that the shortlived emotions expressed by the minority that catches the public eye reprsent the lasting attitudes of the silent majority, which is not vociferous and not angry for publicity. This majority knows what it wants: It wants a normal and peaceful life; it wants its work and its civic rights to be respected; it wants the right to democratically decide the country's fate; it wants honesty and justice in professional and political life; above all, it wants a strong, secure and happy Poland. All of us who, by our own choice, deal with public matters, bear great responsibility for not disappointing these aspirations and expectations. It is deeds and not words and intentions that are at stake. The test facing us requires that leaders at all levels of political life be realistic, carefully watch society's attitudes and respond to them accurately. It also requires that every citizen be responsible for Poland's affairs as if he were in charge of the state. Only when just such attitudes become dominant as a result possible for us to take Poland out of its present crisis. I know we will succeed in this.

ARMY DAILY URGES IDEOLOGICAL VIGILANCE

AU231226 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 15 Dec 80 p 4

[Col Prof Dr Kazimierz Ochocki article: "Ideological Vigilance is Obligatory!"]

[Excerpts] The issues of the nation, of the national question, of patriotism and of internationalism have a long history in Marxist thought.

The revolutionary workers movement has often been faced by those difficult issues and has taken a stand on them. Developing as an ideology of rebellion and opposition of the class of proletarians against capitalist order, Marxism stressed the international solidarity of all workers, regardless of their nationality, color and geographical origins, and thus expressed the substance of proletarian internationalism. However, in no case did that mean that all the issues concerning the nation and its national culture were ignored and slighted.

Of course, the process of reaching certain truths in that regard in the individual national formations of the Marxist movement was complicated and involved the need to get rid of some erroneous ideas and positions that have appeared in this movement. That process was also painful because most often erroneous theory was accompanied by erroneous practice, supplying the opponents of socialism with arguments.

There have been many errors and misdeeds in the practice of government in our country in the past few years. The Polish workers class protested against just those errors and misdeeds, but not against socialism as a principle of the political system (as attested to by the famous slogan propagated during the strikes: Socialism--yes, distortions--No). The workers did not protest the socialist ownership of production means and the socialist idea of social justice. They protested the violations of that justice. They did not propose that production means should be turned over to the capitalists.

What Kuron writes about the Soviet Army's role in liberating Poland injures the memory of the hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers who fell on our soil and is completely in conflict with the facts of history. Those who have lived through the Hitlerite epoch of terror and incinerators, through which the Polish people were to be annihilated, know how to appreciate Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army, which was assisted by the Polish Armed Forces and the Polish resistance movement.

The presence of the Soviet Army on Polish soil frustrated and paralyzed the plots of those forces that did not want to come to terms with the need for social changes and reforms in our country. We should bear in mind, however, that the basic impulse for profound socialist changes was born of internal social, economic and cultural needs. Today it is easy to forget (the people like Kuron do this with premeditation) the meaning of what we describe as our country's extrication from horrible war destruction and psychological wounds along the road of social development, the liquidation of illiteracy and of the prewar specter of unemployment, and the broad social advancement of the "grassroot elements."

It is an enormous achievement of our society to have become sensitive--as a result of socialist ideals and education--to the manifestations of social injustice, social evil and incompatibility between words and deeds. At the same time, the issue of the mutual relationship between socialist democracy and social discipline is one of the important issues that call for further examination and solutions. As our most recent experience has proved, most things--at times, everything--depend on the correct functioning of socialist democracy and social discipline in practice.

Lenin often stressed the importance of socialist awareness in the correct functioning of socialist democracy and in the people's use of its benefits. The opportunity now facing our countrymust in no case be wasted. The renewal of life and economy in Poland can be carried out only on socialist foundations. This calls for rebuffing those anti-socialist forces that are interested in putting our domestic situation in a state of anarchy, in sowing tension and unrest, in disorganizing production and in undermining the achievements of People's Poland.

It should be clearly said that the opponents of socialism in Poland, who are vying with each other in denying our achievements and who are trying to make people forget our toilsome political, economic and civilizing achievements, are unable to put forward any serious political alternative, except restoring capitalist order in Poland.

Exploiting whatever now is being justly criticized by society and whatever our party has recognized as indispensable in the process of socialist renewal, the forces opposing socialism in Poland are trying to manipulate the awareness of the individual social groups. Ideological eclecticism and the use of newer and newer terminology by the "democratic opposition," which is made up of the declared enemies of socialism, always constitute a certain danger that public opinion may be misled and swindled. That is why they have to be criticized.

The Polish events in the past few months, especially the measures taken by our party to overcome our socioeconomic crisis, have been watched with great interest by us soldiers. However, our discussions of the reasons for, manifestations of and the solutions to the present crisis are being accompanied by regular work at testing ranges and in barrack squares. We are continuing our vigilant guard duties along Poland's confines. We are also aware of the threats to our defense created by the antisocialist forces in Poland. Intensifying and expanding the meaning of the country's socialist renewal and of the restoration of the ideological values of Marxism-Leninism, we must not weaken--not even for a moment--ideological vigilance and resolute struggle against the opponents of socialism.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON GENERAL FOOD SHORTAGES

LD202002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Interview with Jerzy (Mitoraj), director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, Economy, by Anna Andrzejewska--date and place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Director, what bargain did you manage to strike, what money, from the Ministry of Finance, to buy additional commodities for our Christmas table? Can you say that it won't be as modest as it looks like it's going to be?

[Answer] Foreign trade, in the recent period, has bought 42,000 tons of meat, mainly from the EEC countries; I am thinking here of the FRG and France, (?where) we bought beef, and Denmark, where we bought pork. We have bought 5,000 tons of lard, of which 1,600 tons are already in Poland and 1,400 tons [figures as heard] are on the way, which should reach the domestic customer within the next few days.

[Question] Where did you buy the lard?

[Answer] [Word indistinct] we bought in Romania, Denmark, Italy; and we envisage, at the end of this year and the beginning of the first quarter of next year, deliveries from the United States, as well. We bought 9,000 tons of butter, of which 7,000 tons are already in Poland and further consignments are on the way. We bought the butter in the GDR, in New Zealand, in France and in Czechoslovakia [word indistinct].

[Question] And what about fish?

[Answer] We have bought 10,000 tons of carp and about 5,000 tons of herring.

[Question] That's 2,000 tons less than last year--and last year's amount was very modest. in the first place. [Word indistinct] we'll see whether one piece of carp and one slice of herring are enough for one person. Director, what else: tomato puree, rice, all those things we are counting on, which are still not on the market, although you are constantly buying (?something).

[Answer] Tomato puree: We have bought 14,000 tons and 5,000 tons of it are on the way. This is mainly puree from the USSR, Hungary and Greece. As for rice, over the past 4 months we have bought 41,700 tons of rice, mainly from China, and a considerable part of that rice is already in Poland. But I think that the remaining quantities will come onto the market before the Christmas holiday.

[Question] Coffee and tea: I would like first of all to ask: Whose idea was it to buy that tea from Turkey, which is lying on the shelves in shopes--and it is often the only decoration in the shops, that Turkish tea--it's undrinkable. Wasn't it a waste of money to buy it?

[Answer] With regard to the payment possibilities in Turkey, we have made purchases of a specific amount. It seems that the main misunderstanding here is that the tea does not correspond to the tastes of the consumer, perhaps, but we did not decide to buy it on our own. Experts who deal with this sort of thing every day decided on the buying trends and on the quality of purchases.

[Question] But are they Polish experts, or did you use the services of foreign experts?

[Answer] Nc, they are Polish experts.

[Question] I wonder whether they drink that tea? And Director, what about tea and coffee for the holiday period [words indistinct].

[Answer] There should be no scarcities here because we have recently taken delivery on (?6,500) tons of tea from India and the PRC; we are still getting tea from the USSR. As for coffee, it is mainly from Brazil, about 6,000 tons, and we envisage about 2,000 tons arriving after Christmas at the start of the year and at the beginning of next year.

[Question] And what about citrus fruit? There are no [word indistinct] on the market at the moment.

[Answer] That is not the fault of foreign trade. There is a delay in deliveries of lemons from Greece because of the rail strike there and I must stress here that both lemons and oranges were contracted for in the full amounts envisaged by the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services [ministry name as heard] [words indistinct].

[Question] And how does the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services assess our appetites?

[Answer] For 1980, 95,000 tons of lemons were planned. Up to 17 December, 85,000 tons had been delivered. The plan called for 75,000 tons of oranges; up to half-way through December, 58,000 tons had been delivered; the rest will be delivered up to the end of this year. I would like to stress here that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy (?will carry out) all the plan assumptions presented to us in 1980. [passage indistinct].

POLITYKA DEPUTY EDITOR VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION

LD191707 Madrid ABC in Spanish 16 Dec 80 p 15

[Joaquin Navarro Valls interview in Warsaw with Polish journal POLITYKA Deputy Editor-in-Chief Zygmunt Szeliga: "Social Stances Have Gone So Far That No Backtracking is Possible"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--[Question] How do you now view the possibility of a military intervention in Poland?

[Answer] We continue to believe that we can resolve our problems on our own, but the situation was different 10 days ago. The authorities were calling for greater internal calm and their wishes were not being met in full by Solidarity. The free trade union has now adopted a very clear stance on the calm which the country needs.

[Question] When did this change occur?

[Answer] I believe that it was with the 5 December Moscow communique, although the decision made at our Central Committee's seventh plenum on the previous day on continuing the program of regeneration if social peace were guaranteed, must have also carried weight.

[Question] Do you believe that the Moscow communique totally eliminates the possibility of a military intervention?

[Answer] How is it conceivable for that danger to be dispelled merely with written statements? In politics it is deeds that count.

[Question] Is Solidarity an enemy of the socialist system?

[Answer] The free trade union is our principal interlocutor. But from the outset two currents have clashed within Solidarity: that of the extremists and that of the moderates. Until 3 weeks ago these two groups were causing the trade union's stance to oscillate; now it seems stabilized, and I believe that Walesa has played a fundamental role in this process. He has said repeatedly that he wishes to cooperate with the authorities.

[Question] Who are the enemies of the system?

[Answer] I believe that they are people like Moczulski (leader of the extremist right-wing confederation for an independent Poland). These people have never concealed their sentiments against the system. It is worth mentioning, because the members of this group also make themselves heard abroad. I believe that there are no other groups which deserve to be termed counterrevolutionary.

[Question] The Catholic intellectuals advising Walesa were praised at your party's plenum. I spoke with them yesterday at the Klub Inteligencji Katolickiej (Catholic Intelligentsia Club) in Warsaw, and I realized that in addition to being moderaters they were real leaders of the regeneration movement.

[Answer] This is a very difficult question. Let us say that the two roles do not exclude each other, because as a result of the nature of these people, their activity is moderating.

[Question] It seemed to me that their intellectual training is incompatible with real socialism.

[Answer] Here we are entering a contentious area...you know that one of the deputy premiers is a Catholic.

[Question] Yes, but belonging to the new ZNAK group which runs for parliament and which the real ZNAK group does not recognize.

[Answer] Yes indeed. But allow me to dispute your thesis that Catholic intellectuals in Poland are antisocialist. Here 90 percent of the population are Catholics, and we cannot say that all these people are opposed to the system. The majority accept the functioning of the socialist system, irrespective of the issue of principles.

[Question] It did not seem to me that the intellectuals with whom I spoke yesterday share this viewpoint.

[Answer] Then I wonder whether they are not going too far. The situation is as follows: It is a matter of fully accepting the foundations of our system. As long as there is mutual respect we will have good prospects.

[Question] I reiterate that these people view the problem very differently.

[Answer] I agree that you are right in one thing: the fact that the Catholic intellectuals were not very involved in public life.

[Question] And yet did not Walesa's advisers, who took part actively in the August events, belong to the ZNAK group and the Catholic Intelligentsia Clubs?

[Answer] You, who have spoken with them, know as I do, that the two groups are the same. But this is the issue: All political activity in Poland has a chance to develop if the party's leadership role is accepted.

[Question] How will the Polish Communist Party emerge from the present crisis?

[Answer] I believe that we will effect many reforms. The holding of leadership posts will be for a limited period, the system of enrollment will be different and so forth. The party now has 3 million members, and this is too many: Quantity is not quality.

[Question] This means running counter to the current trend in the Eurocommunist parties.

[Answer] Exactly. The Eurocommunists have not yet attained power; they must attain it not through revolution but through the votes of the masses. Our position is very different.

[Question] How far will it be possible to go forward with the reforms in Poland?

[Answer] A critical point in the regeneration process has been reached. We cannot go so far so to destabilize the system. I do not believe that the Soviet Union greatly agrees with one of the Warsaw Pact allies being destabilized. But I will also tell you that there will be no backtracking of a conservative nature, because the social stances have now gone so far that it is not possible to return to the past.

[Question] Will there still be mamy difficulties along the path of regeneration?

[Answer] The next few weeks will be decisive for internal stability. You have already seen that there is now a new relaxed atmosphere here. People are returning to the normal rhythm of work. We are optimistic. And I continue to believe that there are still prospects for resolving our problems on our own and preventing the worst from happening. Insofar as the regeneration process is effected calmly the threat of an intervention will recede. But this does not depend solely on the party.

COMMENTATOR URGES 'NEW ORDER' IN PARTY

LD231557 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Dec 80 p 3

[Ludwik Krasucki article: "Turn Toward the Future"]

[Text] It was stated at the seventh plenum that all we PZPR members--from the first secretary to comrades in basic organizations in various places in the country--are faced with difficulties. This is a fact. It is more difficult for us than for anyone else. Everybody is experiencing in his own way tensions, doubts and difficulties connected with the crisis. However, we party members carry an additional burden because the question of our role, place and attitude has been placed on the agenda.

In a new situation, various theses and slogans sound completely different. Some have been devalued whereas some others have been revalued to an extent which was difficult to imagine as recently as yesterday. Among the latter is the feeling of coresponsibility by party members for socialist Poland, our natural [narodowa] and social conditions, the state of the country, of the economy and of social life and the state of collective awareness which determines everything.

The previous party leadership system was not conducive to any real display of such co-responsibility. Many of us found ourselves in a political semislumber, relying on other people to think on our behalf and submitting--perhaps with best possible intentions, but, after all, intentions are not of decisive importance--to a growing system of instructions, recommendations and orders which left us less and less scope for expressing our own views. The existing imbalance between the rights and the duties of party members increased.

As a result, the dramatic situation caused mainly by the mistakes made by a leadership acting on our authority and behalf found many of us no longer accustomed to acting independently, making decisions independently and adopting an independent stance with respect to the political struggle.

It is no longer necessary to indulge in any critical assessment of a whole series of deviations from the Leninist party model--a party united because it reaches the same conclusions in real discussions, disciplined because its unity stems from collective thought, and ready to be led because any leadership is assessed and controlled from the base up. So much has been said on this subject at the sixth plenum, during deliberations by activists, at party meetings, in the press and in the stream of suggestions and resolutions flowing to the Central Committee that it is now possible to state that a diagnosis has, in fact, been made. Therapy has now become the most impportant issue. From the base upward and from the top downward, the party must be cured by joint effort and made able to lead us toward a socialist renewal of our life along the difficult path of extricating ourselves from the crisis.

On the party peripheries--and in various places--we meet people who are trying to show that none of this concerns them any longer. Their attempt to disown any mistakes and deviations takes the form of statements that they had nothing to do with "all this." A chameleon-like change of color, the rapidity of an ideological-political striptease and a hurried support for complete negation and extremist demands--all this can be a result of the weakness of human nature and of an inability soberly to analyze one's own role in a party and social drama. It is easy enough to condemn others. However, I would be less than frank if I failed to write that in many cases a headlong "flight forward," the further and the faster the better, arouses a feeling of embarrassment.

However, some people have adopted a completely opposite attitude. Some people have lived so long in mental comfort, smugly holding offices and deciding about the future of people and matters without being subjected to any control that the trend supporting the present changes in mutual relations, atmosphere, culture and human behavior within the party now arouses among them a feeling that their safety is being endangered. Because of this feeling they think back with nostalgia about the old system under which everything was in its proper place, everybody had his proper rank, drawer or pigeonhole and where a supercentralized structural system aroused a feeling of personal safety and a firm belief that, provided you did not "stick your neck out," you could get along without discord and commotions. This kind of attitude promotes a desire to "flee backward."

After describing these two kinds of conscious or unconscious party disintegration, I would like to allow myself a little optimism based on what I can see and hear. I believe, in fact, that, guided by a sense of realism, by a spirit of moderation blessed in politics and by trust in the great mass of party card-holders throughout the country, the seventh Central Committee plenum has established a mental contact with them and has attuned itself to their mood and aspirations.

All those who jo ed the party in different periods and situations for ideological reasons are unable to cope with extreme situations. Naturally, a wave of bitterness, doubts and reckoning was bound to come. Discussions took and are taking place in a very heated atmosphere. The voices of those who did not belong to the group of official spokesmen able to read smooth speeches just to please the leadership have been heard loud and clear.

The sight of the behavior of some members of this leadership who were unable to acknowledge their own errors but were the more prepared to acknowledge the errors of others and who either hastily vacated their own offices in order to lead some other procession or showed a surrealistically bitter indignation with everything that was happening around them was an additional stimulus for making forceful speeches.

Consequently, violent and immature speeches were made, some of which pursued the illusion of apparent solutions. However, speeches are just speeches. At a time when so many people are called to account for mistakes in decisions made by the leadership, we would make an irreparable mistake if we were to call anyone to account for any erroneous and, occasionally, dramatic speech motivated, however, by a desire not to draw away from the party but to unite with it even more closely in an altogether difficult situation.

Now, following the seventh plenum the time has come for deeper differentiations. The corrosion, of which there was no lack, is beginning to wear away in action. I am optimistic enough to believe that a shift in attitudes which, in a great majority of cases, has been a result of a storm of criticisms of incorrect relations within the party itself, will be replaced by a stronger and bolder attitude, more active than in recent years. For better or for worse, stormy discussions have been an act of purgation for comrades connected with the party. Having much to tell one another, they began to discover a new, much deeper feeling of common concern leading to a strong mutual bond.

It so happened that in the long period of rites, manioulations and obdurate arranging and instructing we unfortunately ceased to be a party of ideological friends. There is much evidence that we will now become such a party. This will stem from the fact that relations among us will become simpler and more direct, loyal both in praise and criticism and honest whether support is given or withheld. The party of ideological friends, whose legitimacy will again become a sign of ideological identification and shared beliefs and views, will be able to strengthen its role. Obviously, this role will no longer be connected with a socially uncontrolled right to decide about everything and everybody, a role of an administrative kind but a more profound role, one based on the unity of the ranks of the party, its inner life's democratic models and the authority of its political wisdom and moral purity.

These are the prospects. It is up to us PZPR members throughout the country to ensure that they are realized. The process of renewal from the base upward has greatly developed in party organizations. In the Central Committee, a trend toward renewal from the top downward has developed. Harmony between these two trends is consistene with the essence of our party.

Let us repeat after the seventh plenum that the party can be neither a sum total of basic organizations nor a part of leaders, echelons and apparatus. A party of a revolutionary type must be a union of controlling cells, members as a whole, echelons and state organizations. Everything in it should be bidirectional--inspiration, information, planning, control, policy formulation and policy implementation.

The formula of democratic centralism cannot be split into two parts because it forms one entity. However, the question of balance between the two inseparable aspects--the leadership's role and the strength of the grass roots' willpower--of the formula of the practice followed by such a party as ours can be discussed.

The old party order will not be restored because it has been proved--not for the first time--that it has led to crises. Nonetheless, despite the fact that the old order was defective, fundamental party principles were continually proclaimed in various manners. These principles are correct, and we should accept them as authoritative.

The fact of the matter is that they must be considered in a new light enriched with new resolutions based on experience and cleansed from distortions which began to replace the unity of thought, will and action of a communist type party with completely different rules established by an ideologically weakened and structurally disciplined party and an "infallible leadership." However, what we now have in mind is a party which will be able to effectively criticize and effectively support the leadership.

The establishment of the PZPR as the leading force among the nation [narod] and in the state has made inner party renewal a key to all the changes which we hve either begun or will begin to introduce. We must rapidly establish a new order within the party. New, because life has shattered the old one. And order, because anarchy, continuous discussions and support for methods reminiscent of chaotic levies en masse would be tantamount to giving up the chance which we now possess.

The creation of such inner party order calls for much thought and many proposals and, especially, for many concrete efforts to find new solutions and methods. For the time has come to turn to the future. This means to the party which Poland absolutely needs, a party ideologically united, politically consolidated and daily expressing in deeds its hard-won experience in the name of socialist renewal.

MICHEL TATU VIEWS MOSCOW'S 'DILEMMAS' OVER POLAND

LD221645 Paris LE MONDE in French 19 Dec 80 pp 1, 3

[Michel Tatu article: "Sparing a War?"]

[Text] Despite the big Gdansk demonstration the dust seems to be settling again for a while in Poland. The Soviet press is pretending to show no interest in events in Warsaw and the United States cannot repeat daily that the Red Army's preparations for a possible intervention are "completed."

Two things are certain: The Soviet leaders learned from events in Czechoslovakia that their intervention had come too late and had also been badly prepared on the political level. They seem to intend to avoid those mistakes today and particularly not to allow the situation in Poland, which is threatening their empire, to "deteriorate."

Second, they have every reason to prefer to use force, if they have to do so, before 20 January 1981 when Mr Reagan enters the White House. Indeed the new president would feel almost obliged to react more firmly than his predecessor if only to justify his previous "image."

Nonetheless scenarios of massive and brutal intervention do not seem the most probable. Clearly, in all cases, the Kremlin will first try to obtain the restoration of control, which seems necessary to it, from Mr Kania or any other Polish leader. Now, the Soviet leaders' main concern seems to have shifted somewhat since the end of November. It is not so much to oppose the existence of the Solidarity trade union's existence--its leaders' moderation offers hope of gradually stabilizing the union or even winning it back--as to stop as quickly as possible three developments which are deemed particularly dangerous.

1--The disarray within the repressive apparatus: All the indications are that Soviet anxiety was suddenly increased at the end of November by the strike movement's attacks on this sacrosanct piece of government machinery and by the Kania team's weakness in face of these attacks. By releasing the two men who stole a secret document emanating from the Public Prosecutor's office--even if, and above all if, the said document was rather ludicrous--the Polish leaders were bound to frighten their Kremlin masters who do not joke about "state secrets" and who know that many of Warsaw's secrets are their own secrets too.

Furthermore, the measure was likely to deal a fatal blow to the morale of the "sound forces" still in a majority in the repressive apparatus but whose loyalty could waver rapidly if they felt abandoned by the political leadership. In Czechoslovakia in 1968, the steps taken by Mr Pavel, the interior minister in the Dubcek team, to rid the secret police of its dogmatic elements had disturbed the Soviet leadership at least as much as the "revisionist" extremes of the writers. Mr Pavel had to be sacrificed right at the beginning of "normalization" even before the restoration of censorship--the first step determining the second.

2--The ousting of pro-Soviet elements from the leadership: In this case too it is clear that the results of the Polish United Workers' Party [PZPR] Central Committee plenum at the beginning of December did not satisfy the Moscow leaders: Military preparations began immediately after that and it was noted that the East German press which anticipates Soviet desires waited several days before reporting the staff changes in Warsaw. It was not that Mr Brezhnev shed any tears over Mr Gierek who was unceremoniously ousted from the party's parliament [as published, presumably refers to his ouster from Sejm and PZPR Central Committee] the Soviet leaders readily "drop" their friends when they cease to be useful just as they abandoned Novotny, former Prague dictator, to his fate in 1967-1968. However, other officials who were a little less prominent and on whom the Kremlin could rely for information and possibly for ensuring that Kremlin views prevailed were expelled from the leadership.

The departure of Mr Werblan, a very longstanding member both of the Politburo and the Secretariat and widely regarded as "Moscow's man," must have been felt in particular. In 1968 it took the entry of Soviet tanks into Prague to force Mr Dubcek to keep Mr Bilak, discredited by his "collaborating" attitude, in the leadership while Mr Indra, another "safe" element, was regarded as "untouchable" even before the intervention.

The Poles are already well versed in such matters since they saw Khrushchev and his staff arrive in Warsaw one evening in October 1956 with the aim of preventing Gomulka being appointed party leader. The problem for the Soviets is that the real "collaborators" are relatively rare in Poland and that, failing anything better, it will perhaps be necessary to fall back on elements which are of course strong but which are too patriotic to practice "internationalism" as it is understood in Moscow. Failing a Husak or a Babrak Karmal, will it be necessary to make do with seeing General Moczar take power in Warsaw with all the drawbacks which this kind of Polish Ceausescu could pose? That is one of the dilemmas now facing the Kremlin.

3--The Polish party's disintegration: Here too the "sound forces" have been seriously demoralized to see an "orthodox" regional secretary sacked in Czestochowa under pressure from the masses and to see a grassroots party group move into dissidence and organize itself on the fringes of the official apparatus. "Orthodoxy" allows a few heads to fall and openly corrupt elements to be eliminated, but not the pillars of the government, that is to say the apparatus as a whole and the rules of operation which give it a monopoly of power, to be undermined.

The development must therefore be stopped in this sphere too before it is too late. However pressures from Moscow and the other allies could lead to a kind of vicious circle whose effects were previously seen in Czechoslovakia: By loudly denouncing the emergence of "antisocialist" forces and by exaggerating, if not inventing, all kinds of incidents, Soviet propaganda is giving excessive confidence to the most dogmatic elements and is even pushing them into provocation by alluring them with promises of brilliant promotions as a result of the troubles. The stabilization or even "normalization" so loudly called for by Moscow is being delayed by all this since, wihtout violent repression, they can only be brought about on the basis of a centrist, reformist line, involving major sacrifices by these same conservatives.

Finally, pressures are forcing the leaders to concentrate all their attention on the outside situation at the risk of neglecting the most important tasks awaiting them on the domestic scene. In the 2 months which preceded 21 August 1968, Mr Dubeck spent all, or almost all, his time answering messages from Mr Brezhnev and the other "allies" and had hardly any free time to concern himself with Czechoslovakia. . . .

At present it seems that no final decision has been taken in Moscow. In an interview with DER SPIEGEL'S editor reported in the latest issue, Mr Falin, former USSR ambassador to Bonn and CPSU Central Committee International Information Department first deputy chief, maintained his confidence in Mr Kania and tried to play down the situation. Denying that anarchy reigns in Poland or that there is "acute" danger of such a development, he rejected any parallel with Czechoslovakia and commented in an astonishingly relaxed way on the emergence of independent trade unions. [note] (According to Mr Falin, the emergence of Solidarity can be explained by "shortcomings observed in the practical activities of the former Polish trade unions," which had neglected to defend the workers' interests. Asked whether such trade unions could be authorized in a socialist regime, he replied that "socialism's possibilities are underestimated" and that no party has ever pretended that the institutions should not be capable of evolving. He said finally that he "takes seriously" Solidarity's promise not to become a second party and he pointed out that, aside from "limited groups" nobody in Poland opposes socialism or claims to dispute the party's leadership role. These statements confirm that the existence of independent trade unions is at present considered less worrying in Moscow than the problems which have emerged within the party and the repressive apparatus.)

Finally he confirmed that no appeal for aid has yet been received from Poland and said he is certain that the new year will begin in a peaceful atmosphere.

Nonetheless Mr Falin did not express any view on the possibility of repression carried out by the Polish leadership whose right and duty to defend itself he recognized in advance. Therefore, the scenarios now being envisaged by Western experts are giving priority to this hypothesis: Moscow would supply moral, political and possibly military support to any strong measures which Mr Kania or his successor might take, and military support could take the form of a "creeping invasion" of the country under cover of maneuvers or of "movements of troops bound for the GDR."

A foreign intervention would thus be concealed but very real, especially if the Kremlin were to accompany it with an ultimatum to the Warsaw leaders: Either act yourself or we will take over. It is difficult to resist such a demand after the Czechoslovak experience. Before his death Novotny himself had regained some popularity by asserting that, however authoritarian his reign was, he did not bring Soviet troops to Prague. If you have to be deprived of freedom it is better to have it done by your own autocrats than by foreign bayonets. . . .

Indirect intervention would, in any case, have two advantages for Moscow:

--At military level, it would prevent the Red Army alone having to assume the Polish burden and expose itself as it is doing in Afghanistan.

It would probably have the means of crushing any resistance within a reasonable period. Contrary to some speculations put forward in the West, it would be impossible to rely too much on the Polish Army which has too many pro-Soviet elements at the top, to resist en bloc especially since it is deprived, in peacetime and especially in time of crisis, of the munitions and weapons which would enable it to play its own role (in Hungary in 1956 the army played no role on either side for the same reason).

Nonetheless the Soviet military stands to gain from avoiding any war, even a short one. Some 12 years ago they were apparently more favorable to the military excursion which the entry into Czechoslovakia constituted since it enabled them to occupy a new territory in the heart of Europe and opposite NATO forces--a territory which had hitherto constituted an annoying gap in their network. None of those advantages is now offered by an intervention in Poland. Quite the reverse, since their communications with the 22 Soviet divisions in the GDR, now fully ensured, would become problematical, at least for a time.

--At political level, an indirect intervention would have the advantage of being much less spectacular, hence proportionately reducing the Western reaction. Indeed the fine unanimity displayed by the Atlantic Council meeting in mid-December should not create any illusions. The Americans and the Europeans, more especially the Germans, have not yet agreed on a list of sanctions to be imposed on the USSR in case of intervention in Poland, but have merely agreed to issue a preventive warning.

For Bonn, and even for Paris, it is by no means certain that such an eventuality would bring about a virtual total halt in economic trade as Washington wishes, and the East Berlin leaders were quick to threaten the FRG that they would cancel all the achievements of the past 10 years in relations between the two Germanies--which Bonn was certainly not contemplating--in case of reprisals from the West.

That is likely to dampen enthusiasm and increase Moscow's preference for indirect action strong enough to restore order in Poland but not brutal enough for anybody to be able to uphold it as a casus belli. To quote Mr Marshall Shulman, Mr Vance's former Sovietology expert: "The more ambiguous the Soviet action is, the more chance there will be of differences appearing in Western reactions."

BBC INTERVIEWS POLISH DISSIDENT MIREK CHOJECKI

LD191406 London BBC Television Network in English 2245 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Interview with publisher Mirek Chojecki, Polish Social Self-Defense Committee member, conducted by David Sells of the Newsnight program in London on 18 December--recorded; Chojecki answers in Polish fading into English translation]

[Text] [Question] Was this week's Gdansk ceremony really a display of national reconciliation?

[Answer] I wouldn't say it was a reconciliation, rather that the authorities have at last admitted to the crime committed 10 years ago in Gdansk and Szczecin. The building of the memorial and the ceremony of 2 days ago were essential if there is to be any cooperation between the free trade unions and the government. This is one of the demands made in August. I think that in the next few months the trade union Solidarity will become stronger. The opposition and the trade unions together will enable economic reforms to be carried out. That means that the existence of the opposition and of the unions will in itself be a guarantee that reforms will take place.

[Question] Now, as the publisher of these books, of the ROBOTNIK, etc., it obviously played a big role in informing people of what was going on. Why though is it so important? What people were you trying to talk to? Workers or intelligentsia or peasants?

[Answer] It varies greatly. The publishing I'm involved in, the independent publishing house called Nova, does rather concentrate on the intelligentsia. We published among others one of our greatest authors (?Tadeusz Konvitoki), the West German writer Guenter Grass--his "Tin Drum"--a Russian poet, Osip Mandelshtam, Jacek Kuron of KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] and also our greatest Polish Poet Czeslaw Milosz, banned by our censor but awarded the Nobel Prize.

We have publications intended for the workers and others for distribution, mainly among peasant farmers. I think that circulation of our independent publications and mainly of ROBOTNIK, the workers paper, created a framework, set up channels through which in the very difficult situations of July and August this year people could organize themselves. When the time came, people knew who they could turn to, who would be the organizers in their places of work. Independent publications are also vital for economic thinking, for many years they were the only forum for free discussion so that independent thought on economics did not completely die out in Poland. The present economic debate is a continuation of what has been said earlier. We are not starting from zero. We've constantly been chased by the police. We take our duplicators and also books already printed. Our main defense is that we are always on the move. There are no permanent printing places, no permanent stores or places for book binding. These all change; we keep moving.

[Question] How have all these activities as an underground publisher, a publisher of illegal literature defying the censor, how has it affected your personally, your life?

[Answer] For 4 years I myself couldn't work professionally. I was thrown out of my job at the Institute for Nuclear Research. Only now, since the Gdansk agreement, have I been reinstated. I've been arrested 44 times in these 4 years and I spent a total of 8 months in prison. Whenever I move about I'm under the watchful eye of the secret police.

[Question] But changes have been promised so many times before by the authorities in Poland in recent years. Why do you think that this time they're likely to be more successful?

[Answer] The people have now realized their own strength. They have organized themselves and now are a partner to discussions with the authorities. In the past when changes came, the initiative used to come from the top. Now the changes all came from the grassroots. And it is all changing, changing very quickly. I think the limits to which we can go are not too clear. Our role is to try realistically to widen the scope of change. It's clear that in some ways we are governed by our geopolitical position, but we must not let this paralyze us. We must move as far as we possible can to strengthen our citizens' freedoms.

CHURCH SETS UP COMMITTEE FOR TRADE UNION PROBLEMS

LD232102 Vatican City In Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] News about the church in Poland: Warsaw--Stefan, Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, issued a decree on 9 December setting up a team to work on problems in the sphere of Catholic social science and the trade union movement. Here is the text of the document:

Taking into account the process of renewal of social life and the need for moral renewal in our country, and also the fact of the creation of a new trade union movement whose members are interested in the social teaching of the church, we herewith establish a group to work on problems in the sphere of Catholic social science and the trade union movement, attached to the Secretariat of the Polish Episcopate. This group will be directed in its work by a statute approved by the secretary of the Episcopate, whose powers will include the appointment and recall of the group's members.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR PLANNING CHIEF BAYBAKOV

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU222000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 22 President Nicolae Ceausescu was called on by N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee, now on a visit to Romania, in relation to the conclusion of the operations for the coordination of the economic plans between Romania and the USSR over the 1981-1985 period.

On behalf of L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov, the guest conveyed a warm salute to Nicolae Ceausescu alongside with wishes of good health and fresh successes in the activity he carries out at the head of the party and state.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and asked that L.I. Brezhnev and N.A. Tikhonov be conveyed a friendly salute and the best wishes of good health, of fresh important successes to the peoples of the USSR in communist construction.

During the interview the sides exchanged views on the present stage of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration between Romania and the USSR, the sides highlighting with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the relations of multilateral collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union. The sides expressed their joint will to take further action for turning to good account the wide possibilities at hand for expanding and deepening the Romanian-Soviet collaboration and cooperation, according to the present potential and the development perspective of the national economies of the two friendly countries, for the benefit of the Romanian people and of the Soviet people, of the socialist and communist construction in Romania and the USSR, of the general cause of socialism and peace.

Highlighted in the context was the importance of coordinating the plans of economic development of the two countries in order to secure a long-term perspective of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation relations and the achievement of the great economic development objectives of Romania and the USSR. On this line Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the need of increasing the volume of economic exchanges between the two countries, highlighting the existence of wide possibilities of expanding, to a larger extent, the economic exchanges agreed upon. Also brought to the fore was the decisive influence exerted upon the economic development of the two countries by a good supply with energy, fuels and raw materials and a tighter cooperation and specialization in production, given the technical and economic potential of both countries. In the context Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the importance of tighter collaboration and cooperation between Romania and the USSR in view of meeting their needs of raw and auxiliary materials, energy, fuels, equipment and technologies as well as for the ever fuller capitalization of the resources of the economies of the two countries.

The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Meeting With Verdet

AU221944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec (AGERPRES)--Prime Minister Ilie Verdet of Romania received on December 22 N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the State Planning Committee, who visited Romania in connection with the conclusion of the works of coordination of the economic plans of 1981-1982.

During the interview, they analyzed problems related to the deepening and expansion of the collaboration between Romania and the USSR in the economic and technico-scientific domains, in the specialization in production and expanded bilateral goods exchanges in 1981-1985.

Protocol Signed

AU221951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 22 Dec (AGERPRES)--Talks concluded in Bucharest on December 22 between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and the Soviet Union, led by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and N.K. Baybakov, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

During the talks, which passed in a comradely, working atmosphere, the two delegations analyzed new ways and means meant to lead to the development of the cooperation and specialization in production in machine-building, chemistry and petro-chemistry and in other industrial compartments, to augmenting the volume of bilateral goods exchanges. In this context, they expressed the confidence that the activity of coordination of the plans for 1981-1985 would provide favorable premises for the preparation and carrying through of the programs of socio-economic development of Romania and of the Soviet Union, would thus contribute to the two countries and peoples progress and welfare.

At the end of the talks, the heads of the two delegations signed the protocol on the results of coordination of the plans of the two countries' national economies in 1981-1985.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON KOSYGIN'S DEATH

AU231134 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Dec 80 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium of the USSR,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow

On bebalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and ourselves, we want to convey to you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers of the USSR profound condolences on the death of Conrade Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy in the USSR Supreme Soviet and eminent activist of the Soviet Communist Party and state.

Please convey our sincere compassion to the bereaved family.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BURTICA MEETS WITH BANGLADESH DEPUTY PREMIER

AU240950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 23 talks were conducted between Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Jamaluddin Ahmed, deputy prime minister and minister of industries of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, who is paying a visit to Romania at head of a governmental economic delegation.

Approached were questions related to the stage of the actions of economic cooperation and the wish was expressed to identify new ways and possibilities of expanding and diversifying cooperation in various fields of mutual interest. Also discussed were concrete measures conducive to the increase of the commercial exchanges between the two countries.

RCP'S BANC MEETS WITH VISITING MALI DELEGATION

AU240952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 24 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Dec (AGERPRES)--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary on the CC of the RCP, received on December 23 the delegation of the Democratic Union of the Mali People (UDPM), led by M'bouille Siby, member of the Executive Central Committee of the UDPM, assistant secretary in charge of organizational affairs, who is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

During the talk information was exchanged on the current and future concerns of the RCP and the UDPM. Both sides expressed the wish to steadily develop the relations between the two parties in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect. It was considered that the relations of friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties contributed to the dynamization of the good relations of collaboration between Romania and Mali in various fields of activity, in the interest of the economic development of the two countries, of the cause of peace and understanding in the world.

Also approached were some current aspects of the international political life.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MPLA CHAIRMAN ON REELECTION

AU231208 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 80 p 8

[Congratulatory message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement on his reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement-Labor Party [MPLA-PT], Luanda,

On behalf of the RCP and myself, I take great pleasure in conveying to you warm congratulations and sincere wishes for success in the highly responsible mission entrusted to you by the party extraordinary congress which confirmed your position as chairman of the MPLA-PT.

Expressing satisfaction with the continuously ascending course of the relations of cooperation and militant solidarity established between the RCP and the MPLA-PT, I want to express my conviction that the friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties, between Romania and Angola will increasingly develop and diversify, for the benefit and happiness of both our peoples and in the interests of the general cause of socialism, freedom and independence for all nations, of strengthening the solidarity of all revolutionary, progressive, anti-imperialist forces, and of international detente, peace and understanding.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

DELEGATE CONVEYS RCP MESSAGE TO ISRAELI LABOR PARTY

AU231144 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on message delivered by RCP Delegate Virgil Cazacu at Israeli Labor Party Congress in Tel Aviv on 18 December]

[Text] The proceedings of the Third Congress of the Israeli Labor Party [ILP] continued on 18 December with discussions on political and organizational issues. The congress reelected Shim'on Peres as chairman of the party and candidate for the ILP at the next elections for prime minister.

On the same day, the head of the RCP delegation to the congress, Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee conveyed greetings from the RCP. On behalf of the RCP, its Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and all Romanian working people, the speaker conveyed warm and friendly greetings to the third congress and to all party members, and best wishes for happiness, prosperity and peace to the Israeli people. [paragraph continues]

He expressed satisfaction with the good relations existing between the RCP and the ILP, and the conviction that they serve the development and intensification of relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the RCP and ILP, relations characterized by mutual esteem trust and respect and whose development was decisively activated by meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Shim'on Peres, ILP chairman. He also expressed the view that these relations contribute to strengthening the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

After stressing the fact that the Romanian people are currently engaged with all their creative forces in implementing the great targets of the 12th RCP Congress and are intensively working on fulfilling the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's progress toward communism, the speaker stated: Romania is consistently endeavoring to establish a sound system of security and cooperation in Europe, and to ensure the success of the Madrid meeting, so that it can fully meet the peoples' aspirations and lay the groundwork for an European conference on military disengagement and disarmament. Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu are actively and consistently militating for a general and negotiated solution to the Middle East conflict, capable of bringing about a just and lasting peace, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, a solution to the Palestinian problem in accordance with that people's right to self-determination and to establishing their own state, and on guaranteed independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty of all the states in the area, including Israel. We believe it is necessary to organize an international conference under the UN aegis and with the participation of all the sides involved, including the PLO--the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--the two cochairmen of the Geneva conference, and any other states that can make a positive contribution to the process of peaceful settlement of the Middle East situation.

The speaker ended by stating that our party is broadly developing its relations of cooperation with all communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, ruling parties in the developing countries, national liberation movements and other progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, and conveyed wishes for success to the congress and to the ILP in its future work devoted to the Israeli people's interests, and to the cause of international peace, security and cooperation.

The address of our party representative was very warmly received by the congress participants.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS WITH ISRAELI OFFICIALS

AU231145 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 23 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 22, the president of the state of Israel, Yitzhak Navon, received the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, that attended the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Israeli Labour Party.

During the interview that occasioned an exchange of messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Yitzhak Navon, opinions were exchanged on questions of mutual interest related to the activity and concerns of the two states and peoples as well as to some aspects of the current international life, particularly the Middle East situation. The same day, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party had an interview with Yitzhak Berman, speaker of the Knesset (the parliament). On the occasion opinions were exchanged of the role and contribution of parliaments to the promotion of the cause of peace, detente, security, international collaboration and cooperation, as well as to the political, negotiated settlement of interstate litigations and differences. On December 22, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Virgil Cazacu were received by Me'ir Vilner, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel. On the occasion opinions were exchanged with regard to the current concerns of the two parties on an internal and international plane and the wish was expressed to further develop the relations of friendly collaboration in the interests of the Romanian and Israeli peoples, of the cause of peace, progress and international collaboration.

BILL ON UPDATING, IMPROVING PRICE CORRELATION

AU231300 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 19 Dec 80 p 7

["Bill on Updating and Improving the Correlation, on Economic Principles, of Production and Delivery Prices of Products for Socialist Units and of Production, Contract and Accrual Prices in Agriculture"]

[Text] In conformity with the party and state policy of the country's socioeconomic development, the production and delivery prices and the tariffs for services rendered to socialist units must express in a real manner the efforts and results of the activity performed by enterprises and centrals and must contribute to strengthening their economic administration and to most efficiently manage material and financial means.

Proceeding from the changes that have occurred in production costs, especially in the extractive industry, and from the pronounced increase in foreign prices of imported raw and other materials and with a view to achieving an appropriate ratio between the branches and subbranches of the national economy and to making all economic activities profitable, it is necessary to update and improve the correlation of production and delivery prices throughout the economy and the tariffs for services rendered to socialist units.

At the same time, the consistent application of the principle of self-management and self-administration in the activity of socioeconomic units, the strengthening of workers' self-management and an increased efficiency and profitability of all branches and subbranches of the national economy require that the action of updating and improving the correlation of prices and tariffs should be achieved along with further reducing material expenditures and with making better use of all resources. The new prices shall be based only on standardized and strictly necessary production costs.

For this purpose it is necessary for all units to take measures aimed at cutting back production and circulation expenditure by increasing the processing and utilization degree of raw and other materials, by modernizing products and technologies, by making use of all reusable resources, by increasing labor productivity and by achieving an optimal structure of production and by increasing the efficiency in the foreign trade activity.

The increase in production and delivery prices, in tariffs for services rendered to socialist units and in contract and accrual prices in agriculture will not modify the 1981 retail prices of goods and tariffs for services rendered to the people, and the resulting differences will be covered from the state budget. Beginning with 1982 the updated prices and tariffs will reflect in retail prices and tariffs for services rendered to the people gradually and within the framework of the index envisaged for the next 5-year plan and in correlation with the planned increase in people's incomes.

To improve production and delivery prices, contract and accrual prices in agriculture and tariffs for services rendered to socialist units and to additionally cut back production costs,

The Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present bill:

Article 1. Beginning with 1 January 1981, throughout the economy updated and correlated --on the basis of economic principles--production and delivery prices in industry, production, contract and accrual prices in agriculture, price estimates in construction, as well as tariffs for transportation of goods and other services to socialist units will be introduced.

By updating prices and tariffs, more adequate ratios between branches and subbranches will be ensured and the firm application of the principles of self-management and self-administration in the activity of all units.

The updated prices and tariffs will be established in keeping with real production costs by maximal reductions in raw and other material consumption, in energy and fuel and by taking into consideration the changes that have occurred in the prices of imported raw and other materials.

To compensate, to the greatest possible extent, the effect of increasing the production and delivery prices of raw materials, energy, fuels, by-products and the tariffs for certain services rendered to socialist units, the tasks of cutting back production and circulation expenditures envisaged for the 1981-85 period will be annually supplemented, so that by 1985 an amount of 40 billion lei will be saved.

Article 2. Production and delivery prices in industry production, contract and accrual prices in agriculture, price estimates in construction and tariffs for goods transportation and other services rendered to socialist units will be set in conformity with the conditions envisaged by State Council decree.

Article 3. Retail prices and tariffs for services rendered to the people which are in force on 31 December 1980 will not be modified and the differences that emerge in 1981 because of increased prices and updated tariffs will be covered from the state budget.

The increase in retail prices and tariffs for services rendered to the people will take place gradually beginning with 1982 and within the framework of 6-8 percent increase index of retail prices and tariffs for services rendered to the people envisaged by the next 5-year plan and in correlation with the planned increase in people's incomes.

Article 4. The overall action of updating and correlating--on the basis of economic principles--prices and tariffs will take place under the direct leadership and guidance of the government.

The Council of Ministers is responsible for setting the new prices and tariffs in keeping with approved indexes, for respecting the principles and criteria on which this action is based and for a more pronounced reduction of production and circulation expenditures in conformity with the present law.

Article 5. The Council of Ministers shall take measures so that the ministries, the other central and local bodies, the centers and enterprises will cut back total and material production costs by redesigning products, by adopting modern and efficient technologies, by improving the structure and quality of products, by increasing the efficient use of raw materials and of reusable materials and by substantially cutting back material and energy consumption, by completely making use of production capacities, of equipment and transportation means, by rationally using manpower and increasing labor productivity to a greater extent and by reducing indirect expenditures.

In agriculture action shall be taken to fulfill and overfulfill production plans and to complete all agricultural work upon schedule and under favorable conditions, to efficiently make use of agricultural machines and equipment, of irrigation systems and fertilizers, so as to cut back the production costs of agricultural state and cooperative units.

Article 6. The action of updating prices and tariffs will take place in keeping with the following principles:

A) The correlation of prices in keeping with the standarized production costs and foreign import prices by ensuring appropriate ratios--in terms of value--between the branches and subbranches of the national economy;

B) Making all products and activities profitable mainly by cutting back production costs, especially material expenditure; prices will be set on the basis of planned and critically examined costs, so that they will reflect only the strictly necessary expenditures;

C) Strengthening economic-financial self-management in all units and the proper operation of the new economic-financial mechanism;

D) Improving the correlation of prices according to the utilization values [valorilor the intrebuintare] of products and stimulating through prices an improvement of product quality, making better use of raw and other materials and of reusable materials and increasing the efficiency of exports and of the overall foreign trade activity;

E) Setting uniform prices for products which are important for the economy and which are manufactured by units subordinated to several ministries or central and local bodies;

F) Usually maintaining the prices of end-products at the current level, with the exception of those products at which correlations with other products are noted or at which the effect of the increase in raw material, fuels and energy costs cannot be covered by the current profitability;

G) Using all transportation means with maximum efficiency, improving transportation and increasing the utilization rate of vehicles;

H) Utilizing new technologies and constructive solutions, reducing material consumption and increasing labor productivity in construction work.

No new prices will be set for products which are no longer manufactured on the basis of standardization or under the plan.

Article 7. The Council of Ministers shall organize, supervise and see to the updating action and the improvement of correlation, on the basis of economic principles, of prices and tariffs in the economy and will report to the Grand National Assembly and the State Council on how the provisions of the present law are being applied.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH FRG--The eighth session of the Joint Romanian-FRG Governmental Commission for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation has ended in Bonn. "A protocol on the results of the session was signed by the chairmen of the two sides in the commission, Gheorghe Petrescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, and Martin Gruener, parliamentary secretary of state at the Federal Ministry of Economy." Also in Bonn, Romanian Ambassador Ion Rambu and Hans Werner Lautenshlager, secretary of state at the FRG Foreign Ministry, exchanged the instruments of ratification of the Romanian-FRG agreement on mutual promotion and guaranteeing of capital investments signed in Bucharest on 12 October. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Dec 80 p 6 AU]

NEW MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR--On 15 December, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mr Jean Ernest Bezaza, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to our country in connection with his forthcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Dec 80 p 3 AU]

EXHIBITION IN KUWAIT--Kuwait, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 17 a Romanian commercial exhibition was officially inaugurated in Kuwait. In the presence of a large number of officials, diplomats and businessmen, the exhibition was opened by Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of education and minister ad-interim of trade and industry. Exhibited are electronic and electrical items, sets of furniture, textiles and footwear. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 18 Dec 80 AU]

GDANSK ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATION REPORTED

LD231225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1904 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, December 16 (TANJUG)--A very large number of Polish workers, youth and citizens today calmly and with dignity attended the formal unveiling of the monument to the victims of the 1970 disturbances in Gdansk. The eternal flame at the foot of the monument was lighted by Lech Walesa.

The ceremony was also attended by President of the State Council of Poland Henryk Jablonski and Secretary of the Voivodship Committee of Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach. The religious part of the ceremony was conducted on behalf of the Polish Episcopate by Krakow Cardinal Maharski who, with other church dignitaries also attended the ceremony. Several hundred trade union functionaries maintained order around the Lenin shipyard where the ceremony was held, while uniformed members of the security service stayed in the background.

At 5 p.m. sharp local time, at the same time when ten years ago the first shots were fired in the conflict between security forces and demonstrators, the sirens on all ships docked in the port began wailing and church bells chiming.

Before this, the Polish Army honour guard commander reported to State Council Chairman Jablonski.

After this, the list of names of the 28 identified killed workers was rallied. [as received] The names of many victims the December events are not known. After each called name, the shipyard workers replied "among us."

(?Leader) of the Gdansk Voivodship Committee Tadeusz Fiszbach said at the commemoration that the monument is a symbol which strengthens ties and brotherly feelings of the people of Poland.

Fiszbach further said that everything contrary to the socialist ideas and morals, and interests of the working people, as well as everything threatening the security of the country, should be eliminated. He added that the party is ready to implement consistently the program of socialist restoration. He stressed that to this end internal order and peace are necessary because this is in the interest of the country and its international position.

Lech Walesa said at the ceremony that the monument will be an eternal memorial to the killed workers and a reminder to authorities that conflicts cannot be settled by force.

In an appeal to all the Poles to struggle for the respect of human rights and the dignity of man, Walesa stated the conviction that his countrymen will show common sense and vigilance in the interest of Poland's security and sovereignty.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCES ON KOSYGIN'S DEATH

Mojsov Condolences

LD210054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent a telegram of condolences to the CPSU Central Committee. The telegram says:

"In connection with the passing away of member of the CPSU Central Committee, prominent leader of the CPSU and statesman of the USSR Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, accept on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on my own behalf expressions of deepest condolences.

"Please convey to the family of deceased Aleksey Kosygin expressions of our sincere condolences."

Djuranovic Condolences

LD210044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1250 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram with expressions of condolences on Aleksey Kosygin's death. The telegram says:

"On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf, I express the deepest condolences to you and the USSR Council of Ministers on the death of Comrade Aleksey Kosygin, Soviet premier for many years and prominent statesman of the Soviet Union whose contribution to the development and promotion of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and mutual friendly cooperation have been highly appreciated in Yugoslavia.

"Please convey to Comrade A. Kosygin's family our sincere condolences."

AKSENOV, BELORUSSIAN DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Visit to Slovenia

LD210948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0840 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Ljubljana, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Belorussian SSR, led by Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has been visiting Slovenia at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

In their talks the delegations of the Belorussian SSR and the Socialist Republic of Slovenia confirmed readiness for continued strengthening and development of friendly links and cooperation between these republics in the context of the general principles of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and agreements adopted in joint Soviet-Yugoslav documents at the highest level.

The two sides set out specific forms for further cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, education, culture and exchange of literature, information and other materials, which is in both side's interest.

Aleksandr Nikiforovich Aksenov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, invited Janez Zemljaric, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, to visit the Belorussian SSR next year with a delegation.

Meeting With Ubiparip

LD211214 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--Vice-President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Gojko Ubiparip today received a Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic delegation headed by Chairman of the Republican Council of Ministers Aleksandr Aksenov.

The Belorussian delegation is on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Slovenia.

In the ensuing cordial and friendly talk, attended by Vice-President of the Slovenian Executive Council Joze Florjancic and Soviet Ambassador to Yugoslavia Nikolay Rodionov, the two sides discussed cooperation between the Yugoslav Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic within the framework of allround Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

ENGINEER ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW 'KILLED'

AU221932 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] During an official visit to Moscow, Milan Savcic, technology engineer employed in the Zorka chemical factory of Sabac, lost his life under circumstances which have not yet been clarified. His body was found in the Leninski Prospekt 2 days ago. Soviet organs have begun investigations. Milan Savcic arrived in Moscow on 14 December for talks in the consular department of the Yugoslav Embassy in Moscow. It is assumed that Savcic was killed on the night of 19-20 December.

ROMANIAN, SAWPY DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS

AU192124 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] of Romania, led by Tamara Dobrin, member of the CC of the RCP, executive chairman of the SDUF National Council, that paid a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, conducted talks with a delegation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia. Opinions were exchanged on the two organizations' activity in socialist construction, on expanding and deepening their cooperation in the spirit of the steadily developing relations between the RCP and the LCY.

The SDUF delegation was also received by Dobroslav Culafic member of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY.

MINIC RETURNS FROM CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD231440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1202 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today returned from Havana where he led the delegation of the LCY at the Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party.

YOUTH LEAGUE LEAVES INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION

AU232037 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] The Federal Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia has discussed the international activities and cooperation of the youth organization. It was pointed out that the youth league carried out its activities in international youth and student cooperation on the basis of mutual consideration, of respect for sovereignty, the specific conditions and interests of each organization, and of responsibility to one's own members. Proceeding from the right to one's own choice of ways of internal development, the delegates supported the decision by the conference Presidium cancelling the membership of the League of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia in the International Student Federation. Full readiness was expressed at the same time to further develop bilateral cooperation with all progressive and democratic youth and student organizations, especially those of nonaligned countries.

LJUBICIC ON ARMY MODERNIZATION, WORLD SITUATION

LD212224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0740 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG)--On the occasion of 22 December, Yugoslav People's Army Day [YPA], Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic today received director Aleksandar Bakocevic and chief editor Mihailo Saranovic of TANJUG.

In the course of this conversation General Ljubicic answered a number of TANJUG questions connected with the building of the system of all people's defense and combat readiness of the armed forces.

[Question] Allow us first, Comrade General, to congratulate you and all members of the YPA on the forthcoming holiday on 22 December. Just before this holiday last year the marshal received a delegation of the armed forces led by you. Would you please say a few words about that last meeting.

[Answer] The mood of celebration among soldiers and officers this year is tinged with sadness since this is the first Army Day we will mark without Comrade Tito, who in the fire of the revolution and the liberation war created our army and forged the well-known qualities of our People's Army.

On this day last year a delegation of the armed forces visited its supreme commander in Karadjordjevo and congratulated him on YPA Day. As always, the meeting was dear to me and my comrades and in many ways unforgettable. When I say this I primarily mean that Comrade Tito, talking about the army on the eve of its holiday, recalled the time of its creation, stressing that the source of the army is the people itself and for that reason it was and remained a revolutionary and People's Army.

Comrade Tito's reminiscences had a deep sense and significance. On that occasion he again stressed that the liberation war and the socialist revolution of our peoples and nationalities were the most glorious chapter of their history. In that war they had taken their destiny into their own hands, they had forged brotherhood and unity and created a free and fair community and all conditions under which they could build an even better and happier future. These words uttered by Comrade Tito radiated his conviction that the revolution which started in 1941 and on which he himself left his own mark would always be able to resolve all questions and all problems along its historic path. This is how it has been and there is no reason why it should not be so in future too.

Anyway, Comrade Tito used to teach us that one has to look back at any true revolution not only to remember those who created it but also to draw inspiration for the future.

The building of the army in peacetime was also discussed.

Not only on that occasion but at every other time Comrade Tito showed a special interest in the building and combat readiness of the armed forces. Not a single detail could escape his sensitive grasp of major questions concerning the strengthening of the country's defence power. On that occasion, too, Comrade Tito talked about the foreign political situation and concluded by saying that an efficient defense of the country's freedom and independence cannot be ensured without strong and well organized armed forces and readiness for defense by the entire society. In this connection he pointed out the main guidelines in the construction of the armed forces and even the order in which different tasks should be realized. He particularly warned us not to be slow with regard to technical modernization and building different sections, branches and services of the army, stressing that we had to have the right means at the right time.

However, I must take this opportunity to stress again that Comrade Tito never put technology, however advanced, above man. He always considered the human factor to come first in battle and in resistance. He asked us, the military organization and the League of Communists, to make sure that healthy human relations should nurtured within the armed forces, which would correspond to the spirit of our revolutionary heritage. He demanded that soldiers and officers should be respected as individuals and that care should be taken of personal and other needs of those in subordinate positions.

[Question] As you said on that occasion, you discussed the international situation. Even then, in December last year, it was believed that international relations would continue to deteriorate this year and in years to come. How far has this prediction come true so far?

[Answer] As far back as the 11th LCY Congress and above all at the sixth nonaligned conference in Havana, Comrade Tito expressed concern over the development of world relations, violations of detente and threats to security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of independent countries, the open use of armed interventions and new attempts at the division into spheres of influence and at the strengthning of bloc confrontation.

Recent developments of events in the world show that these predictions by Comrade Tito have come true in their entirety.

As is well-known, there has been further aggravation of overall international relations and an increasingly prominent trend toward widening spheres of influence and creating the best possible military and strategic positions in the world. All this causes deep anxiety among progressive forces of mankind since it has become impossible to control different crises and wars without causing danger to world peace in general. The number of crises points has not fallen, on the contrary it has increased and the crises have intensified.

[Question] What are these new dangers?

[Answer] First of all the adverse development of the international situation greatly threatens the position of small and medium countries, and particularly nonaligned and developing countries.

On the military plane there have also been new strategies and doctrinal concepts of the use of the armed forces, in order to secure the presence of the strategists in key world areas. Intensive work is in progress on further developing and improving specialized units whose specific task is to carry out fast intervention. Recently, there has been greater insistence on the possibility of "selective use of nuclear weapons" in cases where conventional forces are judged to be inadequate and one's own strategic interests are at risk, and so forth.

Arms competition keeps the world in a state of constant fear. According to some sources, in the past 5 years alone over 70 different arms systems have been perfected and about 65 new ones have been developed. In the coming 5-year period the introduction is envisaged of about 50 types of the most advanced combat equipment, the majority of which have a great destrictive capacity and are very accurate. According to the latest published data, this year alone a record sum of $550 billion has been spent. Two-fifths of scientific research in the world is for military purposes.

In present conditions when the blocs find it increasingly difficult to reach agreements and find lasting solutions for such a complex international situation, a further strengthening of action capability of the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, equitable international cooperation, independence of states and peoples, new economic order and more just relations in the world is of the greatest significance.

In such complex international relations our country, as an advocate of the original principles of nonalignment, within the scope of its activities, tries to make a constructive contribution to the relaxation of tension in the world and a peaceful solution to existing conflicts, both alone and with other nonaligned countries.

[Question] What is the situation like on our continent in this connection?

[Answer] Unfortunately the situation in Europe is also becoming more complex. Failure to observe detente and its flagrant violations in other parts of the world has started to have a more serious effect in Europe.

The focus of the arms race continues to be in Europe. Expenditure on armed forces in all countries is on the increase. Although numerous forces and most advanced equipment face each other in Europe, work continues on their development. Competition in nuclear forces has recently intensified in Europe and that will lead to the setting up of new missile systems around us too. This, as well as other plans for strengthening forces in southern Europe, dictate new obligations to us, above all in strengthening our overall combat readiness and in preparing the society and the country for defense.

[Question] Comrade General, can you tell us something about the tests of combat readiness of units of our armed forces and what they showed, from spring exercises to the recently completed fall exercises, as well as the preparations of citizens within the framework of the exercise "Nothing Must Surprise Us."

[Answer] This year's exercises of the armed forces have shown a high degree of readiness of units, commands and headquarters. They take place regularly, in all weather and climatic conditions, and they are organized in a way which makes conditions resemble war conditions as closely as possible.

It is well known that this year as well as in the past few years the Socialist Alliance has organized in all the republics and provinces mass actions entitled "Nothing Must Surprise Us," "United in Defense" and the like, which have given excellent results in the country's preparations for defense and protection. In these activities almost all working people and citizens took place, including people living in the same apartment blocks, as well as local communities, organizations or associated labor and work communities, units of civil defense, Territorial Defense, social self-protection and the like. In these actions our working people and citizens showed a high degree of awareness and readiness for carrying out tasks of defense and social self-protection.

The YPA commands and headquarters of Territorial Defense, as well as the entire army and Territorial Defense units, have shown in these exercises exemplary dedication and have contributed to the realization of great results in building and improving all elements of combat readiness of our armed forces.

Knowledge and experiences acquired during these exercises should be used even more within the framework of the Socialist Alliance, the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations in order to develop working people's awareness of what they should defend and what they could lose if they do not prepare themselves for defense, which would then contribute even more to the moral-political and psychological readiness of the population for defense.

And so, implementing the ideas and work of Comrade Tito, the LCY and the SFRY Presidency, the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection functions well, naturally taking into account the need for its further building, since this is a system which is continually developing.

Along these lines and in keeping with our needs and possibilities, we have supplied all units of the operational army and Territorial Defense with modern arms and combat equipment, a fact which creates confidence in a successful and dependable defense of our independence among our working people and citizens and which guarantees a peaceful socialist construction of our country.

[Question] And what about the new generation of soldiers who started their military training on the basis of the new law on military service?

[Answer] As everyone knows there have previously been young men who have done their military service at this age. Taught by these postive experiences,and the fact that young people of today grow up relatively faster physically, psychologically and emotionally, we have decided that all young men should start their military service after completing secondary school. Experiences and results we have now convince us that this solution is the right one.

Since youth always introduces some new qualities in army life and work, the present generation of soldiers has introduced above all its motivation to complete its military service as well as possible and thereby create a working and comradely atmosphere.

[Question] It is well known that comradeship among soldiers is a much respected and lasting value nutured during service in our army...

[Answer] You are right, the whole of Yugoslavia can be proud of military comradeship. Wherever you go, to whichever regiment, ship, airport or watchtower, you will be convinced that comradely relations are very good. This, in addition to everything else, expresses a certain sense of togetherness and responsibility of young people with respect to the country's defense.

In this year's generation of, let me call them, student-soldiers, there are about 10 percent more communists than in previous generations. Almost every fourth soldier is a member of the League of Communists, while about 95 per cent of soldiers belong to the Socialist Youth Alliance. In this I see a significant moral-political force which can start and accomplish many initiatives and actions. It is understandable that young recruits already in the first months of their service in the army courageously express their own opinion and give proposals for resolving various questions from life and work of their units, thus contributing above all to the building of the armed forces.

[Question] Could we therefore say that the new system of recruitment and training has proven itself in practice?

[Answer] Yes, and we expected it. Doing military service after secondary schooling puts young people in an equal position toward their military service and enables them to be successfully trained for defense, in a military, ideological, political and mental and physical way, at the ideal time of life. There is another important reason for this solution to military service, and that is the strengthening of the overall readiness of the armed forces for defense. In this way we will now have a whole contingent of young men trained much earlier for the country's defense, than was the case in the past, this among other things has a humane aspect since in case of a possible war a whole genration would be trained to take part in an all-people's defense war. All this confirms the justification of this solution, which will be proven even more convincingly in years to come.

[Question] Modernization of the armed forces will continue. Working out the plan of their development in the next 5 years has been completed in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

In connection with that, two conditions have to be taken into account: first, that the international situation requires further modernization of the army, the second, that the internal economic situation requires a decrease in budget expenditure. How is it possible to harmonize these two requirements?

[Answer] The plan for the development of the armed forces for the 1981-85 period has been adopted by the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber, the SFRY Presidency's Council for National Defense and the SFRY Presidency.

Bearing in mind such a complex international situation, when all armies in the world give particular attention to their strengthening, it is understandable that we must not lag behind in combat and technological readiness and in the training of our armed forces.

At the same time, the very complex economic situation in the world which among other things causes the aggravation of some economic problems and contradictions in our country, complicates the implementation of the policy of economic stabilization and the curbing of unfavorable economic trends. This is the situation in which the question of further modernization of our army is being raised. I wish to state immediately that modernization does not mean only the acquisition of arms and military equipment but also the training and education of cadres, research and development activity, commissioning of capacities, developing new production and the like. Next year, as well as during the entire 5-year period of the devlopment of the armed forces, we will allocate considerable funds for supplying units with top quality arms and miliatry equipment, for increasing the efficiency of defense against airborne attack, air defense and antitank defense, for reconstruction and modernization of some capacities producing arms and equipment, for even more intensive scientific and research work, and so forth. All these are without doubt great tasks, the realization of which requires large financial backing. Understanding as we do the economic situation in the country, we have willingly accepted the solution that instead of 6.71 percent only 5.80 per cent should be allocated for army needs next year, which in relation to last year (5.72 percent) represents only a marginal increase. If an increase in the prices of arms and military equipment, inflation and the like, are taken into account, it means that we will have less money in real terms than this year, at a time when all armies in the world are increasing their spending.

With the funds allocated by society for the development of the armed forces we shall realize those tasks. This will, however, require additional efforts and the undertaking of various economy measures. Wherever possible we are cutting various forms of expenditures, we will implement our programs even more rationally and economically, we will economize even more. Only in this way is it possible to bring into harmony these two apparently contradictory requirements, as you yourself called them which dictate that taking into account the unstable international situation and having to take account of economic difficulties at home we should continue to modernize the army. We always bear in mind the fact that only a stable economy can secure the strong and reliable defense of the country, in the same way that a strong army can secure conditions for peace and peaceful socialist construction.

For further strengthening all-people's defense it is exceptionally important that efforts to implement the policy of economic stabilization should be intensified in all environments and in the broader community. The extent to which the stability of our socialist community, that is economic, political, social and other kinds of stability, grows, will also be the degree to which the foundations of all people's defense and social self-protection will consolidate.

[Question] By saying that there is no strong defense without a stable economy you have stressed the vital interest of army members in the country's economic stabilization and their readiness to make their contribution to this. How are they proving this by deeds?

[Answer] Funds allocated for the army are spent on three chief items: for equipping the armed forces, for the regular activity of the army and for the living standards of YPA members. The money thus invested circulates chiefly within the frameworks of our economic trends: total army resources over 85 percent remain in the country. It should also be stressed that part of these resources as channelled to Territorial Defense (ensuring arms, repairing combat equipment training reserve officers, and persons subject to military service), military production, scientific research and development work, training of young people and of the population, and so forth.

Army resources for the most part remain in Yugoslav industry, agriculture, transportation, trade and so on, and this, by economic logic, has a return effect: It encourages production, exchange of goods, employment, and so forth.

Thus next year we shall have to spend the "military dinar" even more economically and rationally; we shall have to save even more along with even more serious restrictions, but restrictions which would, of course, not be at the expense of combat readiness of units and commands.

[Question] At the end of our interview we would like to ask you: How do our armed forces follow the messages from their supreme commander Comrade Tito which he sent them from Karadjordjevo on last year's Army Day?

[Answer] First of all I would like to stress that Tito's merit is great also because during his life time he took care that leading and commanding the armed forces is a continuous process. And, so today the SFRY Presidency is successfully carrying out this role too, in line with its constitutional and legislative powers. In this way the collective, lasting and unified supreme command which follows Tito's path, his thought and his work, has been ensured.

Army personnel understood Tito's last message about our nurturing and further developing of the unity of our ranks, continually promoting the moral-political situation and continually aspiring to higher ranges of combat readiness, as the last command from their supreme commander, and they are carrying it out consistently.

It is on the basis of the experiences of our national liberation war, socialist self-management and the nonaligned policy that we are further developing and building the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and that we are adapting our strategy to the present conditions of waging an all-people's defense war. We are doing all this in order that we might implement even better and more consistently Tito's policy and the policy of the LCY--the policy of peace--and that we might ensure conditions for successful socialist construction.

In the end I would like to stress once again that it is truly with sorrow that we usher in this year's YPA Day, because it is the first time that we are celebrating it without Comrade Tito. But we feel Tito to be alive in us, in every single formation. And as long as there is a People's Army, that army will be Tito's army.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC LEAVES HOSPITAL

LD221404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1311 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav federal secretary for national defense, General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic, yesterday left the hospital of the Military Medical Academy in Belgrade after surgery to remove a kidney stone.

As the course of his post-operative recovery was favourable, Gen Ljubicic will, at the advice of his doctors, continue his treatment at home.

LJUBICIC PAYS ARMY DAY VISIT TO TITO'S GRAVE

LD231058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Dec (TANJUG)--On the occasion of Yugoslav People's Army Day today, a delegation of the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia, led by Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Complex and paid respects to the former president of the SFRY and of the LCY and supreme commander.

On behalf of the armed forces, Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, laid a bouquet of flowers on the supreme commander's grave.

MIJATOVIC GREETINGS ON YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY

LD211221 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the following congratulations to the members of the SFRY Armed Forces:

Comrade soldiers, sailors, cadets, officers and civilian persons in the service of the SFRY Armed Forces: On behalf of the SFRY Presidency I congratulate you on 22 December--Yugoslav People's Army Day.

Today we are celebrating the day of the founding of the Yugoslav People's Army and the 39th anniversary of the development of our revolution, freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the SFRY. Deeply loyal to the work of your creator and supreme commander Comrade Tito, who is no longer among us, you have this year too, by continuing along Tito's road, achieved results of which you can be proud.

With self-sacrificing work and devotion in enhancing the combat capability of the units of the Yugoslav People's Army and Territorial Defense and by consolidating brotherhood, unity and links with the people in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection you resolutely confirm the all-people's character of our armed forces and loyalty to socialist self-managing Yugoslavia.

We are convinced that you will also in the future conscientiously and responsibly perform your tasks in order that the armed forces might always be a sure support to the working class, the working people, nations and nationalities in the defense of freedom and independence of socialist, self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia.

In paying full tribute to you for the results achieved, the Presidency of the SFRY wishes you also in the future successful work in performing your responsible and honorable tasks.

PRESIDENCY DECREE ON PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD212340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1045 GMT 21 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (TANJUG)--By decree of the SFRY Presidency, the following have been promoted:

Lieutenant colonel generals to the rank of colonel generals: Veljko Kadijevic, Stevan Roglic and Rade Susa;

Reserve lieutenant colonel general to the rank of colonel general: Boro Causev, commander of the republican headquarters of Macedonia's Territorial Defense;

Major generals to the rank of lieutenant colonel generals: Anton Djerki, Borivoje Milenkovic, Jozef-Ivan Praprotnik, Josip Skupnjak and Milivoje Stankovic;

Colonels to the rank of major generals: Dr Ramiz Abdul, Zivota Avramovic, Ivan Ban, Nikola Benic, Branko Gajovic, Ali Muhadziri, Edo Pavcic, Dr Miroslav Peterca, Sakib Pozderac, Aleksandar Spirkovski, Bude Sever, Alojz Vesic and Dr Borivoje Vracaric;

Captains to the rank of rear admirals; Milun Nikolic and Petar Simic.

DJURANOVIC ADDRESSES WAR VETERANS' MEETING

LD201502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1942 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 (TANJUG)--The federal board of the Federation of the National Liberation War Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia held a meeting in Belgrade today.

Taking part in today's debate on the 1981 draft economic resolution, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that the further increase in efforts and action in society for the implementation of the economic stabilization policy had been the fundamental attitude in determining next year's development policy. To persist consistently on the given course of the economic stabilization policy is the imperative of the times in which we live, Djuranovic stressed.

In connection with the struggle for economic stabilization, Veselin Djuranovic said, among other things, that this struggle had again activated the well-known slogan about everyone having to see, above all, in his own house, how matters stand and to take all the necessary measures to contribute to stabilizing the economic scene. This, Djuranovic said, goes for the federation and for the republics and for the organizations of associated labor. Often, however, we continue to retain the practice of reproaching and criticizing others while not looking at ourselves, he noted. The burden of the struggle for stabilization cannot be borne by a section of society only or by a section of the working class only. Everyone has an obligation. Rights cannot be given or expanded if we are not in a position to ensure them materially.

Veselin Djuranovic said that achieving accord on the agreements concerning the foundations of Yugoslavia's social plan for the 1981-85 period is of foremost significance. We can put this among the most significant political events this year, the president of the Federal Executive Council said.

He explained this assessment with the fact that this represented the first, more serious steps in the application of the new system of self-managing social planning; that is, that this is the first time in the practice of agreement-seeking that republics and provinces adopt on time agreements on the most important issues of development before the adoption of the social plan. In this connection he recalled that some agreements in the current plan had been adopted not only for the first, second or third year but that there were also agreements which had been adopted also for the fourth year.

At the end of the debate, in which Aco Icev, Janko Rudolf, Danilo Dimic, Cedo Borcic and Danilo Kekic also took part, it was decided to endorse the draft resolution on the basic guidelines and frameworks of the policy of Yugoslavia's socioeconomic development in 1981. It was also decided to submit the comments from today's debate to the Federal Executive Council.

SKOPJE MILITARY COMMANDER PRAISES EXERCISE MEMBERS

LD212242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 20 Dec 80

[Text] Skopje, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Tito's words "the more sweat in peace, the less blood in war" have been constantly remembered at this year's autumn exercises in Macedonia.

Members of the army of this military district together with units of the Territorial Defense and of all bodies of the sociopolitical system and organizations of associated labor cooperated with one another and found the best solutions for the successful and sure opposition to a possible aggressor.

While attending the exercises, we were able to note right away that they represented the highest forms of training and exercise of the commands and units of the Skopje military district. We were subsequently convinced of this during the course of the exercises, for all the components of the system of all-people's defense were fully involved. Commands, staffs and units, soldiers and officers devoted maximum effort and skills to apply their acquired military knowledge in the best possible way to the current exercises. All the decisions and actions of the participating parties were critically studied and the best solutions identified.

What the participants, including many working people and citizens, demonstrated in the exercises bordered on superhuman potential and effort. The testing of the combat readiness of units and commands, which had been planned to be carried out under difficult conditions approximating a war situation, was made even more difficult by inaccessible terrain and bad weather and thus brought the testing even closer to the goal. In talks with journalists who had observed the exercises, Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje military district, paid tribute to the participants who demonstrated, in exceptionally difficult weather and terrain conditions, extraordinary professional skill and high moral and political readiness. In addition to testing combat readiness, Commander Mihajlovski said, on that occasion again the functioning of the Yugoslav system of all-people's defense had been demonstrated by deeds, and invaluable experience for perfecting and completing that system had been gained.

In fact, Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski stressed, the exercises confirmed that our concept of waging an all-people's defense war calls for the development and functioning of the entire system of all-people's defense at all levels and in all cells in our society. More than ever before, he went on, the degree of ability of the unified system of all-people's defense as well as the organizational standards, efficiency, functioning and the ability to use the existing possibilities of several forms of activity and initiative for armed and unarmed resistance by working people and citizens as a whole had come to the fore.

We are satisfied with the results obtained in this test and with the experiences gained, Lt Col Gen Lambe Mihajlovski, commander of the Skopje military district, noted. What causes particular admiration is the exceptional involvement and sense of responsibility of the participants, most of whom were in the reserves.

The awareness of the obligations and tasks and the display of initiative at work were the basic and common characteristic of all participants in the exercises. The exercises again confirmed, Mihajlovski stressed, the truth which Comrade Tito had always told us: that is, that man is the basic factor of the armed struggle and of resistance. Nothing can prevent a man from achieving his goals in struggle if he is professionally prepared, well armed, correctly oriented from an ideopolitical point of view and ready to defend his homeland.

MOJSOV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON LCY HISTORY

LD201350 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] As has been reported, a scientific meeting on the general and specific history of the LCY has opened in Brioni. For "Radio Newsreel" we have chosen an account of the report by Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, prepared by Milan Puljiz:

[Begin Mojsov recording] The ideopolitical significance of scientific research on historical results and the contribution to the revolutionary struggle of the working class of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, which will lead to the conception and publication of an LCY history, is today so much more pronounced, as it is happening at a time when a great revolutionary and statesman, Josip Broz Tito, has left our and the world's historical scene. He was a man who, with his revolutionary personality, placed his seal on historical trends. His work is unbreakably linked with all of our greatest achievements in the history of our nations and nationalities. In expounding on the social content and orientaion of the many threads which brought with them historic processes, which were initiated and directed by the LCY, its history must be the source of stimuli for new efforts by which these contents will be deepened and enriched. In the nature of things, then, LCY history ought to contain historical lessons and messages with a topical value, confirming and strengthening the view gained in a long and difficult national class liberation struggle that the working class and the nations and nationalities of our country, that is, we ourselves, are in fact the decisive factor of our own historical development and the real masters of our fate. In this connection, LCY history ought to express and confirm the lasting historical value of this work, and this means the LCY's strategic orientation of the development of socialist self-management and of full national equality as the form and meaning of the continuity of our revolution, and also for national independence and the policy of nonalignment as the bases of our relations with the world.

The atmosphere of creative and democratic scientific dialogue in this relatively numerous scientific collective is, therefore, a requirement for the successful outcome of this important work. In expressing at the same time the fundamental humanist values for the realization of which the LCY has fought throughout its whole history, the democratic discussion itself, through which the work on writing the history of the LCY needs to be carried out, will lead directly to positive results, not only for the development of scientific research work in which scientific cadres from all our republics and provinces are united, but will thereby also contribute to strengthening the community of our equal nations and nationalities in one such specific area. [end recording]

[Puljiz] In the second part of his report, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium spoke about topical subjects relating to the economy and internal and foreign policy.

[Begin Mojsov recording] At the 13th and 15th sessions of the Central Committee, the LCY set our replies to key ideopolitical issues of our economic and social development in the next 5 years. The responsibility which now lies before communists and all working people for implementing the established development policy is all the greater because we are, one might say, approaching a decisive stage in the realization of socialist self-management social and economic relations on the basis of the creative application in practice of systemic solutions.

We are confronted with many sharpened problems and contradictions but, we are, and must be, extremely resolute in persisting with our ideological and political orientations from the 10th and 11th LCY Congresses and Central Committee conclusions. The international political and economic situation will partially affect all these efforts of ours as they have done up to now. The general state of international relations today is rather uncertain and burdened with numerous contradictions. Everywhere talks still take place under the barrel of a gun. Saber-rattling is heard increasingly, even in Europe itself, without any obvious prospects of the sound dying away. As an active and consistent architect of the policy of nonalignment, Yugoslavia considers that the existing conflicts, in particular conflicts between nonaligned countries, must be solved by peaceful means on just and lasting foundations. Therefore it advocates the unity and solidarity of nonaligned countries and the preservation of the authentic principles of the nonaligned policy. [end recording]

LCY CONGRATULATES MOJSOV ON BIRTHDAY, AWARD

LD201508 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1426 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee has sent a congratulations message to Lazar Mojsov, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. It says:

Dear Comrade Lazar: We cordially congratulate you on your 60th birthday and on the great decoration, the Order of the Yugoslav Star with sash, bestowed on you by the SFRY Presidency, and wish you good health, personal happiness and fresh successes in further work.

Your rich and fruitful life as a revolutionary and communist has been devoted to our revolutionary movement and the struggle for the implementation of the goals and interests of the working class and the policy of the LCY. Working before the war in the progressive youth and students movement and during the uprising and the socialist revolution in various political and military capacities, you made a significant contribution to the setting in motion and organizing of the successful struggle for liberation and for a brighter future for the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. While in prominent and responsible posts in society and the LCY as a publicist, diplomat and sociopolitical worker, you have always unswervingly persisted with your tasks and have contributed actively and creatively to the development of the LCY, the socialist self-managing relations, the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities and to the affirmation and prestige of nonaligned Yugoslavia in the world.

Macedonia and our entire country have in you a proven and unswerving revolutionary and fighter for the well-being of nations and nationalities of Socialist Yugoslavia, linked in brotherhood.

In congratulating you on your birthday and on the high decoration, we hope, dear Comrade Lazar, that you will continue for a long time to come to make a creative contribution in the LCY to the implementation of Tito's ideas.

MIKULIC SPEAKS ON 1920 STRIKE, UPRISING

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[Excerpts] Tuzla, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--The strike of miners of Bosnia-Hercegovina and the 1920 Husino uprising are among the major events in the history of the revolutionary workers' movement on Yugoslav territory by means of which the proletariat demonstrated its resistance against the rule of bourgeois regimes, exploitation and tyranny. This was said by Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in his report at today's festive celebration in Tuzla to mark the 60th anniversary of the well-known strike of miners in Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Husino uprising. Stating that the general strike of workers in Bosnia-Hercegovina in 1919 was also a major event in the revolutionary movements of that time, Mikulic emphasized that these strikes and the Husino uprising were inspired by the struggle to improve the economic and social position of the working class and other deprived workers.

All this is a great lesson, Mikulic emphasized. The lesson is that the fate of workers, peasants and others, as we say, of the ordinary people, Serbs, Muslims, Croats, Jews and members of other nations and nationalities of Bosnia-Hercegovina has been and remains inseparable, and is inseparable from the fate of all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. (?These) people always shared the bad and, until the victory of our revolution, there was no good for them to experience: They had always had against them an equally cruel tyrant--whether foreign or domestic--and had always had to wade into troubled waters together and join arms so as not to be carried away....

The events of December 1920, as well as those of 1921 and 1922, those in the next two decades, and particularly the joint national liberation struggle and revolution, are the best confirmation of this. At the same time, Branko Mikulic said, they also refute certain theories from the arsenal of the bourgeois interpretation of the national question that, for example, the Serb population was privileged during the time of old Yugoslavia, the Croatians during the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Muslims during the Ottoman Empire. Under all these systems and during all these times the position of the poor and other deprived strata of society was always the same, regardless of their nationality.

This truth is also valid for this time, Mikulic emphasized, for in opposition to the reactionary aspirations of nationalists and antiself-management standpoints and practice of those in positions of technical and bureaucratic monopoly it is in the inseparable interest of the working class and of all working people in Yugoslavia for our community to develop as a socialist, self-managing, federal, independent and nonaligned country, for national equality to continue to be promoted and consistently realized and, on this basis, for the unity of the nations and nationalities and of the socialist republics and provinces to be strengthened. Any isolationism within local, provincial, republican or other borders is in opposition to this interest, as is any form of violation of the unity of the unified Yugoslav market and any attack on the socioeconomic system set up by the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other systemic laws.

The League of Communists and other organized socialist forces, through their persistent struggle for the development and strengthening of socialist self-management relations, Mikulic emphasized, are also fighting in the best way for the true affirmation of all nations, their cultures, history, customs, languages, their mutual permeation and enrichment and brotherhood and unity among all peoples.

Knowing well that "a people which subjugates another people is forging its own chains" and that "an international movement of the proletariat is only possible between autonomous nations," in our country we constantly enrich and implement the policy of full equality between nations and nationalities. We distinguish between the true national interest and nationalist exaggeration and chauvinism, which is an expression of an aspiration toward national hegemony and inequality and is retrogressive, tending either toward unitarism and bureaucratic centralism, or to nationalist division and separatism. In the world, too, we fight for the freedom, independence and equality of all peoples and states, of all communist, workers' and other progressive parties and movements and primarily for their responsibility to their own working class and people.

Superhuman efforts and sacrifices in the struggle for freedom, Mikulic continued, and the persistent fight for socialist self-management, the brotherhood, unity and equality of all nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia brought to the Muslims, Serbs, Croats, Jews and members of other nations and nationalities in the once disunited Bosnia-Hercegovina--torn apart by the various interests of conquerors, bourgeoisies and rule by beys--what they had always wanted, freedom, harmony and equality. Emphasizing that the struggle for the development and strengthening of these and other gains of the revolution represents the guiding idea of general aspirations in the social development of the country and its self-managing democratic transformations, Mikulic judged that the realization of the revolution was a confirmation and testimony of the value and reality of the political platform which Tito and the League of Communists built up constantly with the people and for the people and which remains our lasting orientation. This is our path into the future. This is the force which inspires us to new efforts, for there are no deviations from this path, nor can there be.

This work, which is Tito's and ours, Mikulic said, is a great poem to freedom and love, here and worldwide. Even today, when individual traitors use politically construed lies--this work shows and proves--for it is clear to any person, both here and elsewhere, and to anyone who loves freedom, peace and harmony among peoples that these paper "blows" against the achievement of our revolution are nothing more than pitiful service to alien interests and reactionary forces which want to hold back the wheel of progress in the historic trend of our society on the bases of socialist self-management and the country's independence. Objectively, they--whether from nationalistic, dogmatic or other rightwing or ultra-leftist positions on behalf of pseudorevolutionary doctrines and pseudodemocratic alternatives, in collusion with various centers abroad and with ever increasing applause and support from Yugoslav fascist and Cominform emigre groups--act against democratic, socialist self-managing development and other historic interests of the working class and nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

Mikulic then submitted the assessment that what is at stake for us here is not the defense of the achievement of our revolution but its continuation along that socialist, democratic and universal human course along which Tito led us and on the basis of which we have learned how to fight for our, and not only for our, but also for universal human freedom and prosperity and on the basis of which we have matured and become conscious of ourselves, of our values and of our goals. To recall the general strike and the Husino uprising--Mikulic continued--with hindsight of events on our soil represents yet another manifestation both of the will and resolve to build, on the basis of the achievements of the struggle by the working class, working peasantry and democratic intelligentsia, a life worthy of man.

"You, the new generations of miners," he quoted Tito's words in Tuzla in 1966," can be proud of originating from the most revolutionary proletarian core comprising the Husino miners and others of this area. Fortunately, you do not have to fight against gendarmes. It is up to you to fight for greater labor productivity and for your giving as many products as possible to our community.

"Carry on the work started by your fathers and try to make, in the present situation too, your rich contribution to our socialist community."

This message of Tito has a lasting significance and is always topical, Mikulic stressed, particularly at these times. Because what is ahead of us are fresh obligations and numerous tasks. The struggle for the further development and consolidation of socialist self-managing relations and for economic stabilization represents today the main issue and the task on which our resolve to have our socialist self-managing community develop even more successfully and harmoniously is being tested, Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his speech at the formal session marking the 60th anniversary of the strike of miners of Bosnia-Hercegovina and of the famous Husino uprising.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD232216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1333 GMT 23 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Dec (TANJUG)--A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today within the framework of the preparations for the next session of the LCY Central Committee.

The presidium discussed the proposal of the basic elements of the ideopolitical content of the 12th LCY Congress.

A discussion was held at the session on some questions of international activity and cooperation of the LCY following the 11th LCY Congress.

The presidium also discussed several questions pertaining to its current activity.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA--Pristina, 9 Dec (TANJUG)--A delegation of Pristina Radio and Television returned last night from a visit to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania after having talks for several days with representatives of Albanian Radio and Television on cooperation in 1981. Riza Aljad, general director of Pristina Radio and Television, and Cajup Rusmalji, general director of Albanian Radio and Television, signed a protocol which envisages, among other things, a mutual exchange of art ensembles and groups and the recording of broadcasts and programs in education, culture and the arts. Branko Komatina, Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana, attended the signing. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1521 GMT 9 Dec 80 LD]

CONSULTATIONS WITH IRELAND--Bilateral political consultations between representatives of the Irish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Yugoslav Federal Secratariat for Foreign Affairs were held in Dublin on 10 December. The two delegations led by Milos Melovski, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Patrick Mackernan, Irish assistant foreign minister, carried out a detailed exchange of views on the current trends in international political and economic relations. Serious concern was expressed over deterioration of the world situation and a lack of readiness to resolve world problems in the interest of peace and cooperation. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 80 p 8 AU]

NEW FEDERAL OFFICIALS--In the Federation Palace yesterday, officials heading the federal administrative organs and federal organizations, their deputies and officials recently appointed by the Federal Executive Council gave their solemn declaration. Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, congratulated the newly appointed officials. Aleksandar Vojinovic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, expressed thanks on behalf of the newly appointed officials. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Dec 80 p 4 AU]